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Column One
By DAVID COURTNEY

I REMEMBER the rain wetting the pitheads and slag heaps of the Borinage, and the grey, damp clouds over Marcinelle. I might have seen the Bitter Heart mine, although a name like that, if I had heard it then, would have stayed in memory. And it was our habit to go to Charleroi on a holiday, when the miners came in to go to the fair with their shawled wives and pale children. Even then, as I remember it, the rain always fell and the Sambre — was that the river's name, one forgets — ran darkly under wet trees. If it rained too hard, we went into a warm *estaminet*, up high steps from the wet pavement, where *maman* served good wine and afterwards, when the visiting miners were getting noisy and their children tired, would ask us into the small parlour, with its red plush chairs and a piano, and would say as she drew heavy red curtains against the vista of a shabby, drenched street: "They are good men, the miners. Let them sing noisily if they want to."

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THEY are the men and their wives among whom Van Gogh, the gentle, passionate Dutchman lived and worked for a time. It may have been the melancholy of those wet, dark days in the Borinage that urged his eyes to the seeing and his brush to the fervent expressing of sunshine. It can be sunny, too, although not in the Provencal way, at Marcinelle; and the underside of forest leaves behind Charleroi can shine, when the light spreads horizontally, almost as brightly as blossoms in a garden of Arles or the steely needles of the parasol pines around Les Baux.

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BUT no light, except small, bulbous electric lights, get down the pits and then all at once even those lights go out and the pumped air is sucked back. In the darkness, under dripping beams, the poison is drawn into the lungs. The men search about, unknowing, unseeing, as long as they can; on their knees praying, ears that have lost sensitivity straining hopelessly for the sound of the rescuer. The gases explode, the wooden beams and the rock crash down. Outside in the rain the shawled women wait, all day and all night, and next day and night, crying and praying, begging for a miracle as the dead are brought up. That, for too long, has been the lot for too many miners and their women.

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KING Baudouin has been twice to the Bitter Heart, with the Prime Minister, M. Van Acker, and the Cardinal van Roey, Archbishop of Malines; and Monday was a day of mourning. Prime Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief and all that kind of people have sent telegrams of sympathy; and everyone is sad about it, especially everyone who knows the Borinage and its miners; and some, one hopes, are remorseful. For although sudden death for one reason or another is and must be the lot of many people and especially of workers in the pits, perhaps there is more of it than need be. The Italian nation may think so. Half the dead of Marcinelle were Italians.

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THERE are about 50,000 Italians in the Belgian coal mines. Nearly 100 of them were killed in pit accidents during 1955. There were fatal accidents again in February of this year. And now the Bitter Heart. After last year's deaths the whole matter of safety standards in the Belgian mines was taken up by the Italo-Belgian Mixed Commission responsible for the recruiting of Italian miners, but the Commission early this year disagreed about precautionary methods and broke up. A main trouble was the refusal of the Belgian mine-owners to allow Italian inspection. The Italian Government then said there should be no more recruitment of Italian miners for Belgium although many Italian workers, desperately needing work, were anxious to go. Now, after the Bitter Heart's sombre intervention, there will be something more than disquiet in both Brussels and Rome.

Jerusalem, August 17.

Dulles Presents Plan For Int'l Suez Canal Control

Russia Wants Broader Parley

LONDON, Thursday. — The 22-nation conference on the Suez Canal crisis which opened here today, was presented with a four-point plan of the Western Big Three powers. The blueprint calls for the establishment of an international authority to control the finance, operation, maintenance and future development of the vital international waterway.

Earlier, the Soviet Union declared it would do everything to facilitate the work of the conference, but added that Egypt's sovereign rights must be safeguarded and that it considered the current talks as a first step to a more comprehensive conference.

The Western plan was presented at the afternoon session of the talks by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles. It was not put forward formally as a joint Western project, although it was tabled with the concurrence of the British and French delegations and represents the views of the "Big Three."

Press Excluded

The sessions of the conference are not open to the Press, which was briefed on the proceedings by statements issued by various embassies or through the spokesmen of the delegations attending.

A British spokesman said that the Western plan proposed:

- The operation of the Suez Canal, in accordance with the international Convention of 1888, should be made the responsibility of an international board, but there should be no question of domination by any single power or group of powers and no question of prejudice to any power.
- Egypt's right to an equitable return should be recognized.
- Fair compensation should be paid to the Suez Canal Company.
- Any difference over the preceding two points should be settled by an arbitral commission.

A new element introduced by Mr. Dulles was his proposal that the international board should definitely be associated with the United Nations. The Western Ministers have not hitherto gone as far as to say this, though Mr. Lloyd said last Tuesday such a link had always been "in their thoughts."

Earlier, Mr. Dulles, who made the main speech of the afternoon session, gave an historical summary of events and stated the legal position. He said that the essence of the problem before the conference was how to ensure the maintenance of confidence, without which there could be no steady flow of traffic through the Canal, according to the British spokesman.

The issue of confidence depended, in his view, on the Administration of Canal being non-political in character. Mr. Dulles concluded by saying that any proposals were flexible, and Egypt's views on them should be ascertained.

The longest speech in the morning session, which was concluded in 90 minutes, was made by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, who said that the Soviet Union's purpose in attending the talks was to find a peaceful settlement of the crisis. Delegates said that he adopted "a very moderate tone" and made an impressive debut at the conference.

Prefers Cairo as Site

In his speech, the Soviet Embassy, Mr. Shepilov said it would have been more correct to choose Cairo as the site of the conference. He stated that Russia had some reservations to make on the organization and procedure of the talks, which had been convened by only two signatories of the 1888 Constantinople Convention — Britain and France. The third convening power, the U.S., was not a signatory at all, he pointed out, while other states party to the convention — "to say nothing of the maritime nations interested in the navigation of the Canal" — were not consulted at all.

The Soviet view was that there had been a number of serious violations of the legitimate rights of many sovereign nations in convening the conference, and that the method of convocation contradicts the essence of the U.N. Charter.

The Soviet Foreign Minister said that Russia nevertheless considers the present conference "may be of certain use" and will do all in her power to facilitate its task. However, he continued, "we consider this conference as a first step in the negotiations and believe that all should try and find, on the basis of

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

Nasser Postpones Visit to Hungary

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — Col. Abdul Nasser has postponed his state visit to Hungary, which was planned for early September, Budapest Radio announced today.

The postponement was necessary, the radio said, because Abdul Nasser was too occupied with political affairs at the moment. He would visit Hungary at a later date, it added.

(Last week, Abdul Nasser postponed his visit to Russia, which was to have begun next Saturday).

EGYPT ASKS IRAQ TO MEDIATE

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter). — An Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, had officially asked Iraq to mediate in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal.

When it was pointed out that the Egyptian Ambassador in London had denied a similar report yesterday, the spokesman, Amin Mumtaz, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said: "The Ambassador might not have known about his Foreign Minister's initiative."

Sabry in London To 'Watch' Talks

LONDON, Thursday. — Colonel Abdul Nasser's chief political consultant, Wing Commander Ali Sabry, arrived in London tonight to maintain contact with delegations to the Suez conference which are known to be sympathetic to Egypt.

An Arab diplomatic source here said that it was hoped that Sabry would be invited to attend the conference. Other sources pointed out that with his arrival there will, in fact, be a strong unofficial Egyptian delegation in London. The other members are Ibrahim Sabry of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, and Lt. Col. Gamal el Hinnawi, Abdul Nasser's press officer.

The Egyptian officials are believed to be in close touch with the Egyptian delegation, which is widely regarded as Egypt's spokesman to the conference. While there is no indication that the Egyptians intend joining the conference, it is likely that at a later stage they will be more closely connected with the proceedings.

All Sabry left Egypt last night. During a stop-over in Athens he told the Press that his role would not be that of an observer, but merely to follow developments closely and report direct to Col. Abdul Nasser.

EOKA Leaflets Call Halt To Cyprus Terror

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Leaflets scattered secretly in the streets of Nicosia announced today that EOKA, the underground organization, has called a halt in its 16-month campaign for *Enosis*.

The first British reaction was that the leaflets were "genuine."

The Governor, Sir John Harding, today called an immediate conference of his top advisers to discuss the EOKA leaflet.

An official spokesman commented, "If the present senseless violence is called off, as everyone hopes it will be, then indeed a new and more hopeful situation will be created." He said that the Government would "not be backward" in examining the truce offer.

Groups of excited Cypriots discarded all caution and gathered at street corners to read the leaflets openly under the eyes of the police. Possession of EOKA leaflets carries a three-year prison sentence.

The leaflets bore the name of Dighenis, reputed leader of EOKA, who has been identified as former Greek army colonel, George Drivas. They said that EOKA had ordered a truce to avoid further bloodshed and pave the way for the two sides to get together on the Greek Cypriot claim for union with Greece.

EOKA launched its *Enosis* campaign on April 1, 1955. More than 70 persons were killed by the organization in the first year. Fifty service and civilian Britons have been killed to date.

The EOKA campaign has been carried out with knives, guns, home-made bombs and latterly such weapons as electrically detonated mines.

Algerians Slay 45 Soldiers

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter). — Forty-five French troops were killed when nationalist insurgents ambushed an army patrol in the Beni Slima region, 100 kms. south of Algiers, on Monday, French authorities said today.

Only five in the patrol survived, according to the final official report of the incident.

Unofficial reports after the ambush had said 17 soldiers died.

4 Israelis Killed, 14 Wounded In Two Attacks on Negev Traffic

Bus and Jeep Ambushed

Two murderous Arab attacks on traffic in the Negev yesterday claimed the lives of four Israelis and wounded 14 others. All the fatalities occurred when a regularly-scheduled bus and its two escort jeeps travelling to Eilat from Tel Aviv ran into an ambush at 11.15 a.m. near Be'er Menuha, 80 kilometres north of Eilat.

The ambush is thought to have consisted of about 20 men in military formation.

Three soldiers in the jeep travelling ahead of the bus were killed outright, and a 25-year-old woman, Tirzah Zarhi of Haifa, was fatally injured in the bus.

Eight hours earlier a truck carrying 14 hitch-hikers struck a mine one kilometre south of Sde Boker, and five were wounded.

Israel notified the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, and investigations were immediately begun by the T.S.O. Complaints were registered with the Mixed Armistice Commissions.

The Foreign Ministry was in touch with Maj-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the T.S.O., during the day to apprise him of the "particular gravity of the situation."

The soldiers' bodies were left on the spot in anticipation of the investigation of the U.N. Observers early Friday morning. The body of Mrs. Zarhi was flown to the north.

The Army spokesman said: "A passenger bus and two security escort vehicles were attacked from ambush today (Thursday) at noon on their way to Eilat north of Be'er Menuha. The attackers' first killed three of those in the escort and a woman passenger. Seven of the passengers and two of the escort were wounded."

Driver Wounded

Mr. David Friedman, the driver of the Eshed bus, who was himself wounded in the attack and flown to hospital from Eilat together with some of the passengers, said that he heard shots when he approached the point where four men were killed in April. (He was referring to the Water Planning Authority employees who were killed on April 23 while travelling from Ein Yahav to Be'er Menuha.

In a similar incident on July 9 two Israel Mining Company men were killed from ambush at Hatseva (Ein Husub) 32 kilometres south of Sdom.)

He came upon one of the escorting jeeps standing empty by the side of the road. The ambushers opened fire on the bus. One bullet hit him in the hand while another missed his head.

As the firing continued he sped out of range with his vehicle and then handed the wheel over to the relief driver, Mr. Mordecai Ofer, Friedman, the wounded driver, took over this route after the Maaleh Ha'akrabim massacre in 1954 and has been on this route ever since.

The Eilat bus will set out on the regular run tomorrow, and is all booked up for the trip.

Mrs. Zarhi, the dead woman, was travelling to meet her husband, an engineer, in Eilat. She had missed the bus in Tel Aviv, but hired a taxi to catch up with it in Rehovot, where she boarded it.

Road Mined

Our Beersheba correspondent reports from Sde Boker that the incident occurred at 4 a.m. one kilometre south of the village, when two trucks belonging to the Yona Company were travelling north from Eilat.

The vehicle that hit the mine was loaded with merchandise and on top of it were 14 young hikers. Among them were five members of Kibbutz Sha'ar Ha'amakim, near Tiv'on. Gideon Weissman, 17, of the *kibbutz*, was thrown from the truck and badly hurt. He narrowly escaped death when the driver of the second truck swerved suddenly to avoid hitting him as he lay on the road.

Also among the passengers were visiting students from France who were fortunate to be sitting on the side of the truck away from the explosion. They were unhurt.

The second truck took the injured to Sde Boker where they were given first aid and then sent to hospital in Beersheba in the settlement's ambulance. Four were discharged after treatment.

The attack on the Eilat road was ignored by Ramallah Radio yesterday, while the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station at Limassol, Cyprus, carried a report.

Recruits Describe 'Pleasure Trip'

A special correspondent writes:

There were four young men of 18, all Eshed garage workers, who had decided to use their pre-military service leave for a trip to Eilat. Reuven Millstein told *The Jerusalem Post* that the journey was agreeably quiet until after Ein Hussub. Then suddenly they saw in front of them a straight stretch of the road, bordered by high bushes, and the escorting jeep askew on the left side of the road with nobody visible.

Almost immediately, volleys of rifle and sub-machinegun fire struck the bus from the left. The driver was hit but drove on furiously, using his left knee to hold the steering wheel. "The soldier beside me pushed me down and then I heard a loud explosion. My friend was hit and I was also hit in the leg."

Use British Rifles

The soldiers who was in charge of the escorting jeep told reporters that the fire came from British rifles and Karl Gustav sub-machineguns. He saw his three comrades in the jeep preceding the bus hit by the ambushers, and saw one of the soldiers fall.

He took out a hand grenade but was himself hit before he could throw it. Soon afterwards he lost consciousness. The jeep came to a standstill because the engine and two tires were hit. Charles Aloz, a Public Works Department driver, said that he distinguished five or six persons in olive drab garb in the bushes.

Aloz was carrying a pistol, which he took out upon reaching the spot, but was hit before he could use it. The fifth wounded man, who was flown from Eilat to Tel Hashomer today, was Emanuel Kuker, also an Eshed employee.

Three Groups

According to a still unconfirmed report the attackers consisted of three groups of about eight men each. Another, smaller group, was on the lookout. They seem to have prepared their positions well in advance. It also seems that they all opened fire simultaneously.

There were three soldiers in the second jeep, two of whom were wounded. Since the jeep was immobilized and the bus sped on, the man who remained unhurt went on foot to Be'er Menuha for help. When he returned with some of the settlers they found that the weapons and part of the clothing of the three dead soldiers had been stolen.

Stork Crashes Bus Windshield

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — An errant stork crashed through the windshield of a bus on the Beersheba-Dimona Road last night.

The driver, Mr. David Friedman, kept his nerve and brought the bus to a gradual stop.

Mr. Friedman was one of the drivers of the bus ambushed near Be'er Menuha today.

The passengers have decided to mount the bird, which was killed immediately, and keep it at Dimona.

Co-ops Refuse Revised Fares

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Representatives of the Dan, Egged, and Hamekasher bus co-operatives told Hevrat Ovdim at a meeting today that they could not accept the latest fare rise proposals put forward by the Minister of Transport.

The Ministerial Economic Committee yesterday approved bus fare increases of 9.9 per cent for Dan and Hamekasher, and 8.1 per cent for Egged.

The co-operatives stand by their threat to strike next Wednesday if no solution is found by then. The Histadrut Central Committee and the co-operatives will meet separately with the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel, in Tel Aviv tomorrow, it is learned. A further meeting between the co-operatives and Hevrat Ovdim is also scheduled for tomorrow.

Dan Hired Workers Strike 3 Hours

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Some 1,000 hired employees of the Dan bus co-operative, including 200 drivers, 280 conductors and 400 garage workers, left their work at 9 a.m. today to attend a general meeting, which lasted till noon.

They decided to give Dan until next Thursday to pay their Cost-of-Living allowance from June 15, to pay the increase to their basic wage from January 1st and to regrade employees. They threatened to strike if their demands were not met by Thursday. Egged hired employees have promised to strike in support of the Dan workers.

Strike Not Supported

Today's strike did not have Labour Council support, and Mr. U. Alpert, the Acting Secretary, said he had not known that the strike was to take place till he read about it in the press this morning. A member of the Dan management said that he also first heard of the strike from the newspapers this morning. He stated that Dan would not meet the demands of its hired workers until agreement was reached on fare rises, because Dan "just hasn't got the money to pay."

When the hired workers left work this morning Dan office staff was drafted for "bus duty." However, many buses did not have drivers and were immobilized. Long queues formed at bus stops, and traffic was slower than usual, with drivers also having to work as conductors.

At the general meeting, Labour Council representatives called on the workers to wait a few days before taking drastic action, so that the public would not accuse the workers of being the excuse for the co-operatives' claims for higher fares.

Democrat Platform Omits 'Arms for Israel' Clause

CHICAGO, Thursday. — The final draft of the Democratic Party platform at the National Convention last night omitted, in its plank on "Peace and Justice in the Middle East," the clause pledging "defence arms" to Israel.

A sub-committee earlier yesterday had recommended such a pledge in order "to restore the imbalance of arms" in the Middle East.

The final version of the Middle East plank also carried a reference to the Suez crisis: "We support the principle of free access to the Suez Canal under suitable international auspices."

It also declared, "We will assist Israel to build a sound and viable economy for her people." It said that Israel and the Arab states would be urged to settle their differences by peaceful means and to maintain the sanctity of the holy places and permit free access to them.

The platform blamed the Suez crisis on the "inept and vacillating Republican policy," and charged that the President had not "effectively exercised" his constitutional duties to conduct foreign policy. It said the responsibility for failure of foreign policy "has been President Eisenhower's, his alone, and his in full.... he has failed to seek peace with determination." It charged that the President's failures brought the U.S. to the verge of "atomic world war."

The Convention early this morning reached a compromise on the racial rights issue, clearing away the big obstacle to the nomination tonight of Mr. Adlai Stevenson for the presidency. It was believed that he would be elected on the first ballot, but in any case he is assured of victory on the second ballot.

(UP, Reuter)

Syria Ends Armed Forces Manoeuvres

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UP). — Local press reports today said that the Syrian armed forces have completed manoeuvres designed to prepare them to face emergencies in any part of the Arab world.

The reports said that the armed forces carried out "successful landing manoeuvres at a certain place along the Syrian Mediterranean coast."

The Syrian forces numbered some 20,000 men — before they called up reserves recently at the outbreak of the Suez Canal crisis.

No details were given on the landing exercises nor was there any immediate official confirmation of the exercise.

BELGIAN MINERS DEMONSTRATE

MONS, Belgium, Thursday (Reuter). — Police were called out today when a growing army of striking miners staged a mass protest march in support of claims for improved safety measures in mines.

Arab Demonstrations In Vienna, Warsaw

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — A small group of Egyptians and other Arabs staged a demonstration in the heart of Vienna today in protest at the Suez Canal conference, police reported.

Police dispersed the demonstrators.

In Warsaw, the Egyptian Ambassador, Hussein Cherif and members of his staff, gathered in Constitution Square and observed five minutes of silence in protest against the conference.

Arabs Strike to Support Egypt

A general strike in sympathy with Egypt's cause over the Suez Canal, and in protest against the opening of the Suez conference in London, was held in the Arab states yesterday.

Egypt's industrial and commercial life and public transport came to a halt as the country held a "peaceful" strike. In Jordan, the demonstration was restricted to a stoppage between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., while Iraq observed a dawn-to-noon strike.

Navigation through the Suez Canal was not interrupted and the Egyptian Suez Authority's 15,000 employees were at work as usual. Some 300,000 government officials, transport workers, and lawyers throughout Egypt stayed away from work. Cinemas and other places of entertainment were closed. The state railways were not running, and at Alexandria, merchant ships lay idle as 18,000 dockers joined the strike.

Cairo's International Airport ceased operation 90 minutes before the strike began at midnight on Wednesday.

Refugee women in Gaza took the occasion to announce that they would form a unit of women recruits for the "Palestine Liberation Army."

From Baghdad, it was reported that the flow of oil through the Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline was stopped yesterday when Syrian workers at a pumping station in Syria joined the strike. Officials said they hoped that oil would resume flowing today.

In Jordan, the Government took strict precautions to guard foreign embassies. Various institutions including shops, banks, offices and restaurants were closed.

Jordan newspapers bitterly attacked Britain and France and warned the London conference — "a congress of highway robbers," as the Old City daily, "El Jihad," described it—of the consequence of using force against Egypt. They urged Arab countries to take retaliatory measures and stop oil supplies if the West took action.

Jordan demonstrators paraded through streets of main towns shouting anti-West slogans.

Premier Abdullah el Yafi told Lebanese demonstrators that his country "will stand by the side of Egypt to defend her right to the Suez Canal. We consider any attack on Egypt or the Canal or any other part of the Arab countries as an attack on the whole Arab world."

In Syria, crowds demonstrated and Damascus Radio abandoned its scheduled programme to broadcast national songs and news bulletins. In Beirut, shops and offices were shut and trams halted. Thousands marched through the streets carrying banners proclaiming, "Palestine after Suez."

Streets were deserted and most shops closed in Karachi, capital of Pakistan. But the district magistrate banned processions, meetings and assemblies of more than five persons from 6 a.m. yesterday.

In Tripoli, Libyan workers from all but essential industries went on strike. Police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators in one of the main squares. There was a total stoppage of work for one hour today in Tunisia and Morocco.

(ANA, Cairo Radio, Reuter)

Compromise Seen on Canal

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Today's Suez conference opening took place against a background of reliable reports suggesting that the major powers are moving towards a compromise.

Apart from the Soviet threat to raise the question of internationalization of all major waterways, the main issue now is whether any operational agency established to control the Suez Canal should be international, Egypt, with Russian and Indian support, maintains that it should be purely Egyptian with only formal international supervision.

Britain and France will not accept this under any circumstances, and the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, still supports them on this despite Washington reports to the contrary.

Despite this show of firmness, there is already talk of some compromise being drafted after Mr. Dulles, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Shepilov, have had further meetings.

The Americans here seem to think that the Russian attitude is not entirely hopeless, although publicly Mr. Shepilov can be counted on to back Egypt to the hilt.

What seems likely is that if a compromise is agreed upon at the conference but rejected by Egypt, there will be strong U.S. support for whatever further action Britain and France may take, although such action is not expected to go beyond some form of economic pressure. All talk of force has now been definitely ruled out.

The main technical issue on which the conference may after all be split is whether control of Suez can be divorced from the actual operation of the Canal by some kind of international machinery giving advisory powers to an organization established by the signatories of the 1888 Convention, plus some present users.

On this point, India, Pakistan and Iraq can be expected to try their hardest to present Abdul Nasser with an acceptable formula. At present, the two viewpoints are still fairly wide apart.

American sources report Mr. Shepilov as suggesting that Egypt should run the Canal and give guarantees with the right of appeal to the U.N. for any country using the Canal. This is substantially the Indian view and both accord with Abdul Nasser's offers now being circulated here by his unofficial delegates.

On the British side, there is as yet no readiness to compromise on the demand for an international operating control, but there are already hints that this position is not quite rigid.

(Earlier dispatch — Page 4)

TRAFFIC DROPS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Embassy announced today that the reduction of south-bound convoys through the Suez Canal from two to one was due to a shortage created by foreign pilots not returning to their posts after completing their leave in Europe.

The number of ships passing through the Canal yesterday was 43. "This number may be increased if possible."

A Memorial Meeting

and unveiling of the tombstone will be held at the graveside of our beloved

Theodor Feuchtwanger

at the Carmel Beach Cemetery, on Monday, August 20, 1956, at 5 p.m.

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Social & Personal

Dr. Philip Gross, Director of the Polymer Institute for Industrial Research in Britain, was received by the Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov, on Wednesday. Dr. Gross has come for a fortnight's visit at the invitation of the Minister of Development to advise on problems concerning the development and organisation of technological research.

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The Mayor of Jerusalem and Mrs. Gershon Agron gave a farewell party yesterday afternoon for their elder daughter, Mrs. Judith Mendelsohn, who is returning to the United States on Sunday. Among those present were the Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Aranne, and Mrs. Aranne, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. D. Horowitz, the Minister of Guatemala and members of the Consular Corps in Jerusalem, General E. L. M. Burns, U.N.T.S.O. Chief of Staff, Mrs. M. Sharett, Dr. Devora Kaplan, colleagues of the Mayor on the Municipal Council and many other friends.

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Mr. Haim Levanon, Mayor of Tel Aviv, spoke on activities of the Municipality before the Tel Aviv Rotary Club at Z.O.A. House yesterday.

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Mr. M.A. Leavitt, Executive Vice-President of the American Joint Distribution Committee, visited Yad Vashem on Wednesday and was received by Prof. B.Z. Dinur, its chairman, who explained the work of the Research Division. Mr. Leavitt also visited the area on Har Hazikaron where the Yad Vashem buildings are going up.

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The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School announces the following promotions: Dr. Jacob Kleeberg, to Clinical Professor of Medicine; Dr. Nathan Grossowicz, to Associate Professor of Bacteriology; and Dr. Hillel Blondheim, to Lecturer in Medicine.

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Dr. M. Rachmilewitz, Professor at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has left for Boston to attend the Sixth Congress of the International Society of Hematology.

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Dr. Yigal Talmi, of the Nuclear Physics Department at the Weizmann Institute of Science, left Rehovot this week for the United States where he will serve as visiting Associate Professor at Princeton University for the 1956/57 year.

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A farewell party for Dr. J. Kohlberg, one of Israel's leading pharmacists, was given by the School of Pharmacy of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School and the Israel Pharmacists Association at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv on Wednesday night prior to his departure for Europe and the U.S. on behalf of the School.

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Thirty-five cadet officers of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon visited the Weizmann Institute of Science this week and were shown around the buildings and laboratories. Other visitors to the Weizmann Institute included Mr. Theodore M. Beery, Deputy Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MARRIAGE

ISAAC—MILLNER

The marriage between Margalit (Greet) Isaac and Harry Millner took place in Haifa on August 16, 1956.

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At the annual assembly of the League of Composers in Israel held recently the following committee was elected: Mr. P. Ben-Haim, Chairman; Mr. M. Avidom, Vice-Chairman; Dr. S. Hofman, Secretary; Mr. I. Miron, Treasurer; and Mr. I. Hohl, Member.

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Learn to dance (latest Ballroom dances) at Mrs. Hansi Reh-Bretschneider, Jerusalem, 22 Rehov Ussishkin, Tel. 62500. *(Advt.)*

•

Hamishmar Insurance Service issues, for Lmp. licensed imports, all risks policies in foreign currency with premium payable in Israel Pounds. Importers may obtain particulars through their insurance agent or 'phone Hamishmar, Tel Aviv 4471, Jerusalem 2267, Haifa 3078. *(Advt.)*

•

Pension Grete Ascher, Jerusalem, offers a special arrangement for four pleasant days, IL45; every additional day IL10, all taxes included. *(Advt.)*

TWO CENTRALLY located plots in Haifa and several others in the west of the town have been set aside by the Haifa Municipality for the construction of housing estates under the Savings-for-Homes scheme. Haifa has now ensured sufficient land for 5,000 units.

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Egyptian Fedayeen Tells Court His Intentions Were Good

By ZVI HALMER

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "If my intentions had been bad, I could have easily killed the two men who were about 20 metres away from me, but I fired into the air to scare them away," Sa'id Suleiman el Milat, 20, told the military court today during the third day of the trial against him and Suleiman Mahmoud Hamdan el Hamada, who was captured with him by an Israel patrol in the Negev four months ago.

Holding up the Koran on which he had taken the oath, the infiltrator said that he could easily hit a target that size at a distance of 50 metres with every shot from his Carl Gustav sub-machine-gun. He had fired three or four rounds high over the heads of the approaching men and then thrown his weapon away "because I was wounded and too tired to go on."

Replying to a question put by his Defence Counsel, Mr. Peretz Pedjarski, the prisoner said that he had not known who his opponents were. They could have been Arab or Israel soldiers or even thieves. Their uniform had been something like that worn by the interpreter — khaki slacks and shirt — he said.

Milat repeated most of the story told by Hamada in court yesterday, saying that they had first met in the Egyptian Army, in which he had served for seven months. He told the prosecuting officer that there had been no ranks in his unit, and it had not had any particular name, and he took the oath again, this time without the addition.

Most of the questions of both the Prosecution and the Defence in the past two days have been centred around whether or not the two *fedayeen* fired on the Israel patrol, which is the most serious charge of the four that have been brought against them. The other charges of carrying arms without permission and being members of an armed band while in Israel territory, have been answered in effect by the prisoners themselves during their evidence. All the charges carry the death sentence as the maximum penalty, but there is no precedent of this sentence being handed down for carrying arms only.

As the trial entered its third day, tension between the opposing counsels increased, and the President of the Court became unusually agitated on one or two occasions, turning his wrath first on the prosecuting officer, and then on Mr. Podjarski. He was particularly annoyed when the Defence Counsel, who knows some Arabic, pointed out that the Court Interpreter had failed to translate the witness' negative reply to the key question of whether he had fired at Israel soldiers.

The President ordered a short interval after rebuking the Defence "for trying to run the Court," but later allowed the question to be asked again, and the reply was heard and recorded. He did not, however, apologize to Mr. Podjarski.

Following a request by the Defence Counsel for time to study the evidence before summing up, the Court postponed the continuation of the trial until Sunday. The Prosecution had objected to the requested delay on the grounds that there was not much to study.

To Kill and Destroy

Following the Israel attack on Gaza in April, 1956, he had been told to report to Gaza, and there, with about 45 other men, had been briefed to enter Israel to kill and destroy. He had asked if he could go with others from Khan Yunis where he had lived, but was sent with strangers, one of whom, named Yussef, had been put in charge of the four-man group.

Time after time, in reply to questions put by the prosecution, Milat denied that he had fired on the two men who attacked him and his comrade. His evidence was punctuated with references to the fact that the Almighty would bear witness that he was telling the truth.

When taking the oath, before being examined by the Defence Counsel, Milat swore to tell the truth "and even more than the truth so that there should be no doubt." The President of the three-man Court explained to him that "more than the truth is also less than the truth."

A SECOND RECEPTION for tourists, given under the auspices of the Mayor of Jerusalem and the Government Tourist Corporation, will be held on Sunday in the Rose Garden, Talbieh, Jerusalem. Jerusalemites who have participated in the "Meet the Israeli at Home" scheme are invited. All tourists are welcome, but it is suggested that they first contact the Tourist Information Office, 8 Rehov Ben Yehuda.

Where to go

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Every Friday and Saturday night
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• **Meet the Israeli:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

PENSION GEIGER, Beit Hakerem, Tel. 2185. Kasher. Lunch, Dinner in cool shady garden. Bar.

• **Exhibitions:** —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch and recent excavations including Ginossar, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

1) Etchings by Rembrandt and his Contemporaries from the Museum's Collection. 2) Drawings by Italian, French and Dutch masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries (new acquisitions). Exhibit of the Month: A Miniature by Richard Cosway (1742-1821). Portrait of the Duchess of Leinster. Gift of Mr. Jack Linsky, New York. Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Shabbat.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts. 10-1. Also tomorrow.

1) Water Colours and Drawings by Eli Nazzalit, of Kiryat Anavim. 2) Sculpture and Ceramics by Elisheva Landmann. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon. 10-1, 2-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

1) Paintings by Dr. Rivka Ashbel. 2) Water colours and gouaches by Kurt Dubbin. 3) Water colours and gouaches by Nathaniel Jacobson of Boston, U.S.A. 4) Jerusalem Artists Gallery. 5) Handicrafts Exhibit, Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow, 5-7.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod, 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, Terra Sancta Building, Room 27a, 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:** —
Terrace Music. Carillon Moments with Yohanan Zarai. Mendelssohn, Symphony No. 3; Sarasate, Zigeunerweisen, Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

• **FILMS:** —
Special for tourists: "The Book and the Idol" and "They Met in Galilee" (by courtesy of the Government Tourist Corporation), King David Hotel, 9.15 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibition:** —
1) Paintings and drawings by Ben de Leeuw and Anne Newmann. 2) Archaeological finds from Hazor. 3) Paintings and Drawings by the Brazilian painter Candido Portinari. 4) "American Industrial Art." 5) Paintings by Moshe Pruppes, Museum 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Oneg Shabbat:** —
Z.O.A. House from 9 to 10.30 p.m. — Folk Dancing and Singing. Tourists cordially invited.

HAIFA

• **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Oh My Papa!", Orah, 8.30.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music, Tchaikovsky, Symphony No. 5. Y.M.C.A., 11.00 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Beit Ha'am:** —
Mr. Ephraim Ben-Elitzahu — "Israel and Her Neighbours"; Mr. Nahum Yerushalmi — "The London Conference." Readings. 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music, Lolly's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Tourist Service:** —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You. 9 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

• **Theatre:** —
Ohel, "The Good Soldier Schweik," 8.30.

Cameri "He Walked Through the Fields," New Cameri Theatre, 8.30.

Habimah, "A View from the Bridge," 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
1) "Thailand photographers." 2) Ink drawing by Abraham Jaakel. Portnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Shmuel Rasyon. Museum Town Hall. 10-1, 5-9. Closing tonight.

Paintings by Abraham Tennenbois, daily: 10 a.m.-12 noon at Patt's Exhibition Hall, 50 Rehov Moriah, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

KFAR SABA

• **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Oh My Papa," 8.30.

Exports from Haifa Top 20,000 Tons

HAIFA, Thursday. — Exports loaded in the Port during June totalled 20,847 tons, which were sent to over 20 countries. Israel ships carried 6,678 tons or 32 per cent. of the cargo.

The main export item was cement, of which 7,293 tons were sent to Turkey (4,923 tons) with small quantities to Ceylon, French Somaliland and Eritrea.

Mineral and fertilizers came next with 7,085 tons, sent to Yugoslavia, England, Ceylon, Italy and Rumania.

Other items included 1,578 tons of scrap iron, 270 tons of melons, citrus juice and concentrates, plywood, celotex and masonite, canned vegetables, tires and tubes, plate glass, cartons, textiles, groundnuts, electric refrigerators, wines, electrodes, electric wire, feathers, medicines and metal pipes.

Farm Bank's Assets Total IL71m.

The assets of the Israel Bank for Agriculture totalled IL71m. at the close of business on March 31, Mr. Chaim Halperin, Director-General and Board Chairman of the Bank, told its fifth annual general meeting which was held in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luoz, in Tel Aviv recently. The balance of credits extended by the Bank amounted to IL65m., Mr. Halperin said, representing an increase of IL22m. over the year before.

The funds of the Bank derived mainly from the national Development Budget and from its own increasing capital, were used mainly for irrigation, plantations, livestock, fishing and mechanical equipment.

The Agricultural Investment Company, a subsidiary of the Bank for Agriculture, helps farmers and fishermen buy pipes, boats, machinery and cattle for breeding.

The meeting approved the annual report and the balance sheet.

Tax Exemption Asked On Bank Certificates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Finance has requested the Knesset Finance Committee to exempt from income tax the interest paid to individuals on savings certificates issued by the Post Office Bank.

The exemption will be granted only on certificates held for at least three years. The interest amounts to three per cent for the first three years, four per cent for the fourth year and six per cent for the fifth year.

The Minister also asked the Committee to approve a Government guarantee of Bank Leumi loans to farmers for the coming season.

RESIDENTS MAY BRING 10 KGS. OF FOOD

Returning residents are permitted to bring with them 10 kilograms of food and the first IL30 of the duty will be waived, according to a customs order gazetted yesterday.

Immigrants will be permitted to bring 15 kilograms of food duty-free (instead of 10 kilograms). The only restriction is that no more than two kilograms of coffee and of spices may be included.

NEW CUSTOMS METHOD CAUSES SATISFACTION

Treasury and customs authorities have received a number of letters from travel agents and airlines complimenting them on improvements in customs procedures, the Treasury spokesman said yesterday. The letters express satisfaction with the increased speed with which tourists' baggage is examined.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gaza, 3662; Hatchiyah, Geula, 2453. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 52 Herzl, 73372; GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, Katzenelson, 72271; PETAH TIKVAH: Fischbein, 6 Hafets Haim; HOLON: Rihak, Kikar Struma; RISHON LEZION: Strachilevitz; REHOVOT: Dr. Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 248. HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 6705; Gal Marpe, 2 Bat Galim Ave., 3921.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 5059. RAMAT GAN: Gramsah, 50 Bialik, 72273; GIVATAYIM: Nogah, opp. Fire Brigade, 72455; PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer; HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolov; RISHON LEZION: Strachilevitz; REHOVOT: Dr. Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 284. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2299; Aliya, 44 Bat Galim.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levinger, 32 King George, 2377; Dr. Bartfeld, 26 Ussishkin, 2576. HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 42963; Dr. Elges, 10 Straus, 3962. HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2424; Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417 (day only); Dr. Colergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (evening only); Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66825.

COME and SEE the DWARF WORLD
in the Summer Garden of RAMAT HADAR Mt. Carmel Haifa Tel. 81794
The big programme nightly: The Swiss Rollerskaters — Dancers and other attractions

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Shady airy Garden.
Ice-cooled drinks, first class Hungarian and Viennese Cuisine
Moderate Prices

McDonald Arrives For Fortnight's Stay

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mr. James McDonald, the first U.S. Ambassador to Israel, arrived by Air France early this morning accompanied by his wife for a two-week visit. He declared that recent events in the Middle East have given further proof that Israel is a bulwark of democracy in the area. Public opinion in the U.S., normally pro-Israel, is now even more so, he reported.

Mr. McDonald said that he has come to Israel on behalf of the Bond Drive. "In actual fact," he added "I am simply nostalgic for Israel when away."

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were met by officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Bond Drive. They travelled to the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya, in the car of the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson. *(Itim)*

New Gadget For Telephone Users

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An Israeli has invented a new telephone holder. Made of polished alumnium and pure rubber, the telephone receiver is put firmly on the shoulder, eliminating the need to contort the head to keep the receiver in place while the speaker needs both hands to type a message or light a cigarette.

The inventor, Mr. Michael Schwartz, 52, states that the idea occurred to him six months ago. Based on a known principle, his gadget presents an improvement over previous attempts to solve the problem, he says. The rubber does not stain the shirt, and the flexibility of the metal makes adaption to the individual shoulder a matter of seconds.

YA'ACOV PELED ACTING HEAD OF P.E.C.

HAIFA, Thursday. — Mr. Ya'acov Peled has been appointed Acting Managing Director of the Palestine Electric Corporation during the absence of Mr. Avraham Rutenberg, who left last week for a visit to Germany and Britain where he will order equipment for the expansion of generating capacity, the P.E.C. spokesman announced today.

Mr. Peled has been in the service of the P.E.C. for the past 30 years, and is a member of its Board of Directors. He was Director-General of the Ministry of Development in the previous Government.

$5,000 FOR CULTURAL CENTRE IN TEL AVIV

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Acting Mayor Abe Stark was handed a cheque for $5,000 yesterday by the American Fund for Israel Institutions, to be used for a Tel Aviv Cultural Centre. Mr. Stark is leaving for Israel today on a mission of "peace, culture and friendship."

NAZARETH KIRYA GOING UP

The first stage in the building of the regional Kirya in Nazareth is nearing completion with the construction of 150 two-and-a-half room housing units for civil servants. The first group is expected to move in next month.

The project, which includes such buildings as a kindergarten and co-operative shops, is being put up at a cost of over IL1m.

The construction of another 100 housing units has been begun. They will be required for the technical staffs of various firms which plan to establish plants in Nazareth, such as the Elite sweets and chocolate factory.

'MISHNE TORAH' PUBLISHED HERE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The publication of the first volume of the "Mishne Torah" by Maimonides was announced by Mr. B. Mintz, of the Pardess Publishing House, at a Press conference today. The book is produced to the exact size and form of the Warsaw-Vilna edition with all its commentaries, together with additional new ones. Mr. Mintz, who is Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, said that Israel has become the centre for printing Judaica. *(Itim)*

Cable Factory Asks Aid to Expand

REHOVOT, Thursday. — A proposal to open a high tension and telephone cable factory was made to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, by proprietors of the Hevlei Zion cable plant in Rishon le Zion today.

They told the Minister during a visit that the country spent $3.5m. a year on importing heavy cables. The investment for the proposed factor7 would amount to IL1m., and they requested the Government to participate to the tune of IL800,000. The Hevlei Zion plant produces 360 types of wire and cable and employs 170 workers.

47 Degrees At Eilat in July

Unprecedentedly heavy *sharav* conditions prevailed in Israel in July, the Meteorological Service has stated in its monthly report. Average temperatures throughout the month were up to 1.7 degrees higher than normal. The month's maximum was reached at Eilat on July 23-25, when the mercury shot up to 47 degrees.

At the same time Ein Hanatziv in the Beisan Valley registered a sweltering 46 degrees, with Kvutzat Kinneret trailing only half a degree behind. A mere 45 degrees was easily reached by various settlements in the Jordan Valley, while the rest of the country had to do with 40 degrees or less. Mt. Tabor with 43.6, and Mt. Cana'an with 39 degrees, broke all previous records for July.

An unusual 0.2 millimetres of rain fell at Natanya on July 8.

Dimona Settlers Stop Traffic for Back Pay

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The Ministry of Labour agreed today to pay a group of Dimona settlers IL7,500, half of the back wages the Ministry owes them for periods ranging from six weeks to three months. This brought to an end a traffic stoppage of nearly five hours on the Dimona-Sdom road, which resulted when the settlers set up a road block on Wednesday evening.

Police had been sent to clear the road, but did not use force, and the road block was removed only at 10 p.m. after social workers had persuaded the settlers to follow this procedure.

In addition to their claims for overdue wages, the settlers voiced a long string of complaints. They also complained that their *tsarchania* (co-operative store) was quite inadequate for a town with 1,600 inhabitants.

A NEW 750-pruta airmail stamp will be on sale from next Tuesday. First Day covers for 40 pruta will also be sold on the first day of issue.

Religious Services

Portion: Ki Teitzei (Dvarim 21, 10 — 25, 19)

Haftara: Yeshayahu, 54, 1 — 10

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.44 p.m. today and ends at 8.00 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha: 6.59 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.30 p.m. Arvit: 7.55 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 7.06 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit 8.05 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 7.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha 7.45 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.) Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov) Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m. Minha: 7 p.m. Arvit: 7.57 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15, Kiriat Sefer St. Ahuza): Shahrit: 9 a.m.

CINEMAS LAX ON 'FOR ADULTS' RULE

Strict measures will be taken against cinema owners who allow young people under 16 to purchase tickets for films that have been declared "for adults only," the Ministry of Interior spokesman has stated.

This step follows an investigation by police and the Film Censorship Board which revealed that cinema owners are lax in this respect. Violations of this law may subject the cinema owner to court action or to revocation of his licence for showing the film in question.

NEW KOOR PALALUM PLANT BEING FORMED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new plant to manufacture enamelware is to be set up in Herzliya by Koor, a Solel Boneh subsidiary, in partnership with Palalum Ltd. The existing Palalum Aluminium Products Factory at Ramat Gan will remain in full possession of the present ownership.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
EARTHA KITT
will not perform in Jerusalem or in Haifa, because she is bound by contract to fly to the U.S. on August 28.
Miss Kitt will only give
5 EVENING PERFORMANCES
[August 22-27]
at the Ziratron, Ramat Gan,
where special arrangements have been made for this occasion.
Cooling units have been installed.
Tickets from IL2.100 up to IL5.900 available at all ticket agencies.

Sport Round the World

By Reuters Correspondents

SAO PAULO. — Brazil beat Czechoslovakia, 4-1, in an international football match here, after leading 2-0 at half time.

• • •

LONDON. — Janet Ruff, of Hampshire, set a new world's best time of 56.5 seconds for 440 yards, when she retained her title at the British women's Amateur Athletic Championships. The new time will stand as a British and English record, but the distance is not recognized by the International Federation, or included in the Olympic Games.

• • •

DUBLIN. — Brian Hewson, of London, beat his fellow "4-minute miler" Ron Delaney, of Dublin, in a comparatively slow mile here. Hewson clocked 4 mins. 6.1 secs. and finished 100 yards ahead of Delaney, who was second. In a previous meeting in Dublin, two months ago, Hewson was given a disputed verdict in what appeared to be a dead heat.

• • •

NILES, (Illinois Golf). — American Ted Kroll won the Tam O'Shanter "world" championship here with a 72-hole total of 279.

• • •

LONDON. — First class soccer started in Britain on Saturday, with 18 matches in the usual season opener — the Scottish Football League Cup. England's 1956-57 season opens next Saturday.

Main honours went to two of the lesser known clubs from the Scottish Second Div., Brechin City and Third Lanark. Third Lanark's Winer McInnes scored five goals in the 8-2 home win over Stenhousemuir. Muir netted four and Selway three in Brechin City's 8-1 away win over Dumbarton. Aberdeen, holders of the League Cup, lost 1-2 at home to Glasgow. The two teams promoted this season to the First Div. Queens Park and Ayr United, lost their opening matches. Dundee beat Ayr, 6-1, helped by a hat trick from Coyle, and the amateur Queens Park side were beaten 2-1 by St. Johnstone.

• • •

LONDON. — Two British girls equalled the British all-comers and English native 100 yards record here, clocking 10.8 secs. in the Women's Amateur Athletic Championships. They were Anne Pashley, 21-year-old Yarmouth girl, and June Paul, 24, of London, who were running in different semi-final heats. Mrs. Paul, before known as June Foulds, has a time of 10.7 secs. awaiting ratification. The world record is 10.5 by Marjorie Jackson, of Australia, in 1952.

• • •

MOSCOW. — Vladimir Kuc, one of Russia's main olympic prospects, was beaten into second place by Evgeny Zhukov, of Leningrad, in a heat of the 5,000 metres. Zhukov clocked 14 mins. 23 secs. and finished 3 secs. ahead of Kuc. Galina Popova won the women's 100 metres final in 11.6 secs., and Nina Otkalenka, world 800 metres record holder, won the 400 metres final in 55.6 secs. V. Ivanov, 18-year-old Moscow oarsman, beat Olympic champion Y. Tyukalov by a length in the singles sculls event of the Olympic Trials.

With I. Buldakov, Ivanov won the coxwainless pairs in last year's European rowing championships.

• • •

BRUSSELS. — A Belgian team beat the world 4 x 800 metres men's relay record here with the remarkable time of 7 minutes 15.8 seconds, which clipped 11 seconds off the officially listed record. The official record of 7 mins. 26.8 secs. was set by a Soviet Union Army team at Kiev in 1954, but in May of this year, another Russian team had a time of 7:35.2 secs., which is awaiting ratification.

• • •

COPENHAGEN. — Torben Ulrich beat his fellow Danish Davis Cup player, Kurt Nielsen, 6-2, 6-3, 0-6, 2-6, 6-4, to win the men's singles title of the Danish Lawn Tennis Championships here.

RIOT.—More than 450 striking Africans last night attacked and stoned Europeans in an outburst of rioting at the Brandberg mine in the Namib desert of South-West Africa.

NEW WORLD RECORD FOR 20-KM. WALK

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Mikhail Lavrov set a world record for the 20-km. walk at the Soviet Spartakiad (Olympic trials) in Moscow on Monday.

He covered the distance in 1 hour, 27 minutes, 58.2 seconds, beating the former record, set by another Russian, Leonid Silin, on June 13, by nearly one minute.

Widow Asks Husband Be Declared Dead

A request for the declaration of the death of a Haifa businessman, Moshe Rothman, was filed recently in the Jerusalem District Court by his widow.

Rothman disappeared from the s.s. Artza two years ago on its last night at sea before arriving in Israel. He was 59.

The missing man boarded the ship at Naples and was last seen at 11 o'clock on the night of August 5, 1954.

Rothman's cabin mate, the pianist Menahem Pressler, notified the deck officer on the morning of August 6 that Rothman had not slept in his berth the night before. Rothman was then paged over the loudspeaker, but there was no response. Nor was he anywhere to be seen when his wife called for him at the Port that day. *(Itim)*

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Sumptuous 3 roomed flat
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whose reservations had to be turned down for Rosh Hashana, because the hotel is fully booked.
Sept. 9, 1956 after lunch till Sept. 14, 1956 after breakfast IL 99 per person.
(four meals daily and all taxes included). No surcharge for airconditioning.
Rates as quoted apply to the new wing.
RESERVATIONS: TELEPHONES — TEL AVIV 4327-8-9 and HERZLIYA 75

Notices to the Public

Air Mail Stamp

The Post Office takes pleasure in announcing the issue on Tuesday, August 21, 1956, of the Air Mail Stamp at the value of 750 pruta, continuing the Air Mail Stamp, second series, which will be on sale from this date at all post offices and at the Philatelic Service, 122 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

FIRST DAY COVERS

First Day Covers selling for 40 pruta each will be sold on the day of issue at all post offices, postal agencies and the office of the Philatelic Service.

First Day Covers and any other mail bearing the new stamp will be cancelled upon request with a special "First Day of Issue" mark in addition to the regular postmark, at all post offices and Grade A and B postal agencies.

First Day Covers bearing the new stamp with tab and the postmark of the Kiryat Shmoneh Post Office will be on sale on the day of issue at the office of the Philatelic Service, Tel Aviv, and at the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Haifa Post Offices for 750 pruta each.

Sale of Philatelic Items

Stamps with tabs, plate number blocks and entire sheets of the above stamp will be sold on the day of issue at the office of the Philatelic Service, 122 Allenby Rd and 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, and as announced at all post offices.

The sale will be restricted at all the above places as follows: 20 stamps with tabs, five plate number blocks, and three sheets.

Stamps with tabs and plate number blocks will only be sold on the day of the issue.

The stamps and covers were designed by G. Hamori, Tel Aviv.

TO LET
beautiful
5 ROOM VILLA
with telephone for 1-2 years. Quiet location in Tel Aviv. Shady garden. M. Romas and Co., 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 3441.

1954 Oldsmobile
FOR SALE
to tourist or holder of foreign passport. Perfect condition. Tel. 4555, Jerusalem.

For sale
Oldsmobile Convertible
Price: $1000 to tax free purchaser. Electric windows and top; hydramatic drive. Immediate delivery.
Harold Robinson,
Tel: 67490, Tel Aviv.

CAR (Hillman), Bargain sale, new test, perfect running condition. IL-1,000. Phone 25553, Tel Aviv.

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Only offers from persons with ample capital to No.908, P.O.B.4100, Tel Aviv.

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51 HERZL ST. HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	54	19	31	33
Tiberias	42	24	36	38
Haifa Port	65	26	30	31
Natanya	64	20	34	31
Tel Aviv Kitya	59	21	31	31
Tel Aviv Port	66	22	30	30
Lydda Airport	62	19	32	33
Jerusalem	56	17	36	30
Beersheba	62	18	37	35
Eilat	17	26	38	40

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. M. Nurock, M.K., from Zurich (by El Al); Mrs. Jennie Z. Gilbert, President of the Child Resettlement Fund, Dublin Women's Mizrahi, to participate in the Jewish Agency's Seminar for Key Workers for Israel from English-speaking countries.

Mr. Stein Rossen, a Norwegian economist of the U.N. Social and Economic department, for a three-day visit.

AN ILLUSTRATED Hebrew-language pamphlet on the forthcoming U.S. presidential election has been prepared by the U.S. Information Service in Tel Aviv and is being distributed to the press, Government agencies, settlements, and other key groups in this country.

Israel-Made Steel Bridge Spans Jordan

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — A steel bridge, one of the largest of its kind in the country and the first to be built across the Jordan River since the establishment of the State, was opened to traffic today. Taking part in the ceremony were the Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, and many guests.

The bridge spans the Jordan near Kibbutz Amir in Upper Galilee. It was named Gesher Yosef in commemoration of Yosef Shelmines and Yosef Rosenfeld, both members of the *kibbutz*, who fell in the War of Liberation. The former's daughter, Mira, unveiled the dedication plaque.

The bridge was built near the old one constructed by the British in 1926, and is the first steel bridge manufactured in Israel. It was made by the Ta'assan Company of Haifa. Its load capacity is 140 tons.

Since 1948, some 1,000 kilometres of roads have been built and another 100 are in the building and planning stages, and link some 400 settlements, Mr. Namir said.

After the ceremony, Mr. Namir left for Kiryat Shmoneh, in Upper Galilee, where tomorrow he will attend the opening ceremony of a diamond polishing plant. He will also attend two meetings of the district and local councils. He will also take part in the cornerstone-laying of the Kiryat Shmoneh business and social centre.

'Real War' Set for T.A. Area

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The citizens of Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Givatayim should be prepared to have their work interrupted for some time by the Haga (civil defence) exercise planned for next Tuesday. Hardships may be real enough, for the exercise command, with headquarters at the First Municipal secondary school here, mean the exercise to be as near "the real thing" as possible.

Water pipes will be blasted in certain places, electricity cut, traffic stopped and various other forms of temporary handicaps tried out in order to put the relief services on their toes, an officer of the command said. However, the test this time is intended mainly for the public, he added.

When Haga held an exercise last month, it transpired that the services were quite adequate, but the public did not take it seriously. This time, the public is warned to take it or what it is: a drill for every citizen, not only for the members of the Haga squad.

In the course of the exercise, which will begin at dawn and terminate at midnight, the area will be subjected to several "bombardments," staged by courtesy of the Israel Air Force, and made realistic by explosions and smoke bombs operated from the ground by army engineers.

Real damage will be done in certain places to water pipes, electric cables or roads. Patients in hospitals, too, may be asked to vacate a ward in order to make room for "exercise wounded," and a "morgue" will be set up.

Polish Jewish Exodus To Israel Indicated

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — After many years of a total ban on emigration, Polish Jews are at last hoping for a mass exodus to Israel, reports reaching here through West Berlin indicated today.

They said that in the second half of July more than 3,000 Polish Jews registered for emigration with the Israeli Embassy in Warsaw. In the south Polish city of Bosnowiec 95 per cent of the Jewish inhabitants were reported to have applied for exit visas and were told to pick up their papers in September.

East European observers here said the emigration movement among Polish Jews, of whom only just over 40,000 were estimated to be still living in Poland, resulted from a reported declaration by Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz that appropriate departments have been instructed to grant exit visas to Jews desiring to emigrate to Israel. These informants said exit papers would be given also to Jewish Communists and Government officials. They added that the Polish government may conduct a plebiscite in October among the Polish Jews, giving them the choice of emigrating to Israel or staying in Poland.

Israel Engineer Died In Burma Crash

Mr. Zvi Orly, an Israel town planning engineer serving in Burma, was killed when a Burma Airways plane crashed south of Mandalay on Wednesday. He was buried in the Rangoon Jewish Cemetery in the presence of Burmese Army chiefs and Israel legation officials.

The deceased's widow, who has been ill in Burma since the birth of her child a month ago, has been offered full compensation by the Burmese Government for the loss of her husband. Burma has also offered to pay the cost of the round trip flight of Mrs. Orly's physician here to attend her.

Mr. Orly went to Burma two months ago to join six other Israel engineers and architects engaged in building housing estates for the Burmese Government.

An erroneous report received from Rangoon earlier this week stated that Mr. Orly had survived the crash.

IL1.7m. Cotton Damage From Boll Weevil

An estimated IL1,750,000 worth of cotton has been destroyed by the boll weevil in the Beisan Valley, and the loss may be greater still.

A cotton inspection team set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Cotton Growers Organization has investigated the damage to the crop and has directed that 7,000 dunams be ploughed under. The affected area may reach 10,000 dunams or more. About 1,000 tons of cotton fibre have gone to waste and the Government is now discussing measures to help the cotton growers.

Cotton fields in other parts of the country are in good condition. Some 45,000 dunams are about to get their initial picking. In the Beisan Valley, the fields are already being prepared for next year's crop.

IL630,000 for Ritual Baths, Synagogues

A total of IL630,000 has been set aside for building synagogues and ritual baths for immigrants in town and country, it was officially announced yesterday.

Thirty-five synagogues and seven ritual baths, costing IL300,000, will soon be built in immigrant settlements, following a decision taken at the Ministry for Religious Affairs, in which the head of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Labour and representatives of the Technical and Settlement Departments of the Jewish Agency took part.

The sum of IL20,000 was also allocated for synagogue repairs in immigrant villages. In addition, IL330,000 will be spent to build synagogues and ritual baths in immigrant quarters of the towns.

Trade Gap Wider By IL48m.

The adverse balance of trade in the first half of 1956 stood at IL218.3m., according to figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of IL48m. over the five-month trade gap figure, which was IL170m.

In the six-month period, imports amounted to IL329.6m., and exports to IL111.3m. In June imports were IL54.8m. and exports only IL8.1m.

The following break-down is given for June imports:

Consumer goods IL. 6.2m.
Production goods 25.2m.
Investments goods 17.1m.
Fuel and lubricants 6.3m.

Agricultural exports were negligible, and industrial exports accounted for all but IL129,000 of the IL8.1m. exported. The main exports were polished diamonds (IL3.4m.) and textile products and wearing apparel, IL857,000.

A comparison with the first half of 1955 shows that while IL12.8m. more was exported this year, imports increased in value by IL38.1m.

START HUNGER STRIKE AT NOGA

ASHKELON, Thursday. — A hunger strike was started by families in Moshav Noga in the Lachish Development Area this morning. The action is the result of a dispute with the village instructors, and a demand that four of the settlers who allegedly had assaulted the instructors, be put back on the settlement's employment list. Jewish Agency officials met the strikers last night and told them that the four settlers would be given relief work, but not normal employment in the village. A last-minute offer from the officials that the four settlers could remain in the village if they apologized to the instructors was turned down.

A number of the strikers fainted during the afternoon and three had to be given treatment. (Itim)

50 STRIKE AT CRATE FACTORY

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — A two-hour warning strike broke out at the vegetable crate factory here today after the management had declined to sign a contract with the workers, and refused demands to raise the wage level to that prevailing in the wood-working industry.

The owners of the plant, employing some 50 labourers, warned that they would move their factory from Tiberias unless they were given a free hand in fixing wages.

The plant was moved to Natanya about a year ago, but after a short time was returned to Tiberias.

The local trade union department complained that the plant employs women and juveniles on men's work.

LONDON CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the exchange of opinions and consultations, a settlement acceptable to both the Egyptian state and many other interested states."

He added that everything possible should be done to reach an agreed opinion on the question of preparing an international conference or some other international procedure "to examine the problem of freedom of navigation through the Canal on the basis of the observance of Egypt's sovereign rights."

Egypt has rejected an invitation to the conference, but Wing Commander Ali Sabry, Abdul Nasser's top political officer, left Egypt for London yesterday to follow the progress of the talks (see adjacent column).

Besides Mr. Shepilov's speech, the morning session was devoted to the opening ceremony and procedural questions. The British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, in opening the talks, told delegates in a 150-word speech that the occasion for calling the conference "must rank among the gravest that any of us have had to face since the Second World War." He expressed confidence that good results would emerge from the conference.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, was unanimously elected chairman. It was also decided not to frame an agenda and to leave voting procedure unresolved "to be decided should any question of a vote arise."

U.N. Approval

In the afternoon session, the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mr. Osten Unden, said he believed that the solution put forward by Mr. Dulles, if adopted, should be submitted to the U.N. for approval, according to a French spokesman. Mr. Unden added that though Egypt's nationalization of the Canal was not wise, it was not contrary to international law.

He was reported to have said that an efficient international regime was needed to meet present technical needs, but the agreement should take into account Egypt's rights and the principles of the U.N.

(Last night, Mr. Unden met with the Danish Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. H.C. Hansen, and Foreign Minister Halvard Lange of Norway. It was reported that the three Scandinavian statesmen decided on a joint approach, agreeing that the Canal should be run by some independent international body but deploring any suggestion of the use of force to carry out any decisions reached by the conference).

The Italian Foreign Minister, Mr. Gaetano Martino, emphasized the gravity of the problem and stressed the importance of establishing confidence.

Portugal's Foreign Minister, Dr. Paulo Cunha, was reported to have expressed agreement with "the statesmanlike views of Mr. Dulles."

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ruslan Abdulghani, told the conference that the independence of sovereign peoples was what really mattered. It was Egypt's right to nationalize the Canal, since the company was Egyptian, he declared, and suggested that the 1888 Convention, guaranteeing free navigation, might be expanded in some way to meet the present situation.

No Retraction

Outside the conference, Foreign Minister Christian Pineau of France, in a meeting today with the Indian delegate, Mr. Krishna Menon, said that the French Government would not retract from its stand that there must be international operation, and not merely control, of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Menon, according to a French spokesman, urged upon M. Pineau the desirability of doing nothing that would appear to the Egyptians to be a violation of their national sovereignty. He feared that international operation of the Suez Canal would be regarded as an infringement of sovereignty by Egypt.

The spokesman stated that the position of the Indian Minister could be summed up by saying that he did not want a solution which would have to be imposed by force on Abdul Nasser. He said that the conversation was very cordial, but that for the time being the position of France and the position of India remained very different.

Meanwhile, reliable French sources here said that Vice-Admiral Pierre Barjot, in charge of the French Mediterranean squadron, is in London for consultations with the British Admiralty about joint naval movements in connection with the Suez crisis.

BEN ZION WITLER
Shifra Lerer
in their big success
Sh'lom Bayit
Tues., Aug. 21, Tel Aviv, E.O.A. House (Gardens), 8.45 p.m.
Wed., Aug. 22, Ramat Gan Rama, 8.45 p.m.
Thurs., Aug. 30, Safed, cnt. 9.15 p.m.

Nuclear Plane, shown here, is the U.S.A. Convair NB-36 Intercontinental bomber. It is seen for the first time as the world's first aircraft to fly with an operating atomic reactor aboard. When the reactor is turned on, effects of radiation upon instruments, equipment and the machine's airframe are measured. Express Photo

Air Exhibition To Be Held Here

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel airmen will show the public here some of their engines and explain how they work, at an Aviation Exhibition scheduled to open at the Maccabi Stadium on September 23. Half a million visitors are expected during the three weeks of the exhibition. It is sponsored by the Aero Club of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Ze'ev Sacher, General Manager of the Exhibition, said that the purpose of the show was to get the general public acquainted with aviation. On the main ground of the stadium, planes ranging from Piper Cubs to a jet fighter will be shown, and at the nearby Sde Dov, Aero Club instructors will be available to give aviation lessons.

The Government Meteorological Service will install a replica of a weather-prediction centre. An exhibition of stamps connected with aviation will be held inside a plane. The post office will use a special postmark on the occasion.

The 2,000 members of the 72 aero clubs throughout the country will take part in the two-day convention to be held during the exhibition.

An aviation-oriented Luna Park will be installed on the premises of the stadium, as part of the entertainment programme, Mr. Sacher said. The popular quizmah, Shmuel Rosen, has promised to compile a special aviation quiz for the occasion.

BRITANNIA RULES ATLANTIC AIR

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A Bristol Britannia 100 prop jet airliner yesterday crossed the Atlantic, from London to Montreal, in 12 hours 28 minutes, which cut about two hours off regular flight time. The Britannia averaged a speed of 345 miles per hour against strong head winds.

El Al have ordered Bristol Britannia 310 airliners, which have greater speed, range and carrying capacity than the Britannia 100. The Britannia 310 is a long-range type plane, and will cross the Atlantic non-stop from New York to London in eight-and-one-half hours.

Visa Delays Irk Airlines

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The panel of airline representatives in Israel (I.A.T.A.), representing all foreign air services to this country and El Al, have demanded a meeting with Government representatives to protest against the "lack of clear policy" regarding the issue of exit permits.

The airlines claim that the existing state of affairs concerning permits was causing them considerable losses and held up the preparation of their 1956-57 winter and summer schedules. Some airlines are reported to be considering cutting the number of flights to this country.

Recently, many persons had encountered difficulties in getting their permits, and many had to cancel their plane bookings at the last minute. At other times, persons have bought tickets abroad for local residents, who have found that they could not leave the country for lack of a permit.

They also protested against the lack of published information on procedure for their offices abroad.

The airlines plan their flights years ahead, and say they want to get an idea of the "load factor" they may expect on their Lydda lines.

'NAZI-TYPE' PLOTTER HELD IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (UP). — Gen. Juan Uranga, leader of a Nazi-type conspiracy against the present regime, was arrested last night, Government sources confirmed today.

They said that he was detained after the discovery of an anti-Government conspiracy of "small importance and Nazi tendencies." Three other army officers and 10 civilians were also seized.

THE DEAD SEA Works Enquiry Commission appointed a month ago by the Minister of Development to determine the causes of the plant's production difficulties, has so far held ten sessions, the spokesman of the Ministry of Development announced yesterday.

Air Force Day Celebrated Quietly

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Air Force Day was celebrated "privately" today by Air Force personnel and their families. The airmen's children were treated to a special performance of Gulliver in Lilliput Land by a puppet theatre, while The Dam Busters was shown without charge to servicemen at the Yaron Cinema this morning.

The Air Force Commander Aluf Dan Tolkovsky, and senior officers visited servicemen in hospitals and brought them souvenirs and greetings from their comrades.

In the afternoon, the Chief of Staff, the Air Force Commander and the Director General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. S. Peres, addressed a closed meeting of Air Force officers on active duty and in the reserves, in the beflagged Habima hall.

Cables in Brief

SOLIDARITY. — The Soviet Union has set up a "Committee for Solidarity with Asia" to further its cultural relations with Asian countries, Moscow radio has reported.

NEURATH. — Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Hitler's Foreign Minister in 1933 who was sentenced after the war as a major war criminal, died on Tuesday aged 83. A German diplomat of the old school, he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal.

Sochar Is Named Soccer Selector

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Football Association at a meeting in Haifa yesterday supported the election of Aluf-Mishne S. Sochar as captain of the Israel football team, and has approached the Defence Forces to permit him to carry out his job. Aluf-Mishne Sochar was granted permission to act as adviser on team selection for the second game against Russia, but this has since been withdrawn.

On Tuesday night, Judge Y. Lamm, Association President, decided to appoint Aluf-Mishne Sochar as selector of the Israel team after Maccabi and Betar representatives had voted against retaining the British coach, Mr. A. H. Gibbons, as trainer and selector for another year. If Aluf-Mishne Sochar is not granted permission to act as team selector, another Association member will be appointed.

Meanwhile, Hapoel representatives of the Association feel that Judge Lamm should have decided either to extend or end Mr. Gibbons' contract, instead of redefining his job in contravention of the contract.

17 PLAYERS FOR ASIAN GAMES

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Israel will send 17 players and five escorts to the Asian football championships to take place in Hong Kong at the beginning of next month, it was decided today. The team will leave on August 22. The Government has allocated a sum understood to be close to IL20,000 for the trip.

Israel has reached the finals of the championships because Afghanistan and Pakistan refused to meet her in preliminary rounds. The winners of the Hong Kong championships will be hosts to the next Asian championships in 1958.

Judge Y. Lamm, President of the Football Association, met the Minister of Education today in Jerusalem. They discussed the trip to Hong Kong, football in schools and the invitation to participate in the Olympic Games in Melbourne this November. There is not much chance of the Israel football team travelling to Australia, it is learned.

E. GERMANY WARNS ON COMMUNISM BAN

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The East German Government declared last night that a ban on the Communist Party in West Germany would constitute a severe hindrance to reunification.

A government statement said, "We offer a last minute warning not to take this fateful measure which can only be understood as an open declaration against the reunification of Germany."

THE INBAL DANCE troupe will give its 100th performance of Yemenite Wedding in the grounds of the Hapoel gymnasium in North Tel Aviv tomorrow night.

Hadassah
WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL
Call Our Clubs For Overseas Visitors :
JERUSALEM 4061
TEL AVIV 23239
HAIFA 4876
AND ARRANGE TO VISIT OUR PROJECTS

374,000 Go To School in Sept.

The two-month school vacation ends on Sunday, September 2, when 350,000 elementary and 24,000 secondary school pupils will return to work.

The supply of elementary school teachers will be stretched thin to meet the increasing school population (42,100 pupils are entering first grade as compared with 25,000 who were graduated in July).

It is hoped, however, that enough teachers will be mustered to fill all classroom needs by the time the school term opens, Dr. M. Avidor, Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Culture, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

While the national average of pupils to a class will remain 30, the larger cities will again have about 40 children in every class.

Some eight per cent of the elementary school children will continue to study in the second shift. This shift includes 684 classes, of which 204 will be in Tel Aviv. While the Government and Municipalities will build that number of classes during the year, it is expected that the second shift will continue for another four years when the number of pupils is expected to be stabilized.

A total of 44,700 children, including 2,000 children of minority groups, will be entering kindergarten. Of these, 3,500 will be attending those run by various women's organizations with the remainder in municipal, Government and private kindergartens.

VISIT. — Burma's Commander-in-Chief, General Ne Win, is today ending a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday Aug. 18, 1956

PEER Tel. 2232
Ernest ("Marty") Borgnine
Sterling Hayden
in the great epic
Last Command
Technicolor
Hebrew & French subtitles.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 4, 7 & 9
Jack Hellan
and his 30 man orchestra in
MUSIQUE EN TETE
Mats. from 10 a.m.
Fr., Sun., Mon.
CAPTAIN CHINA
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
THUNDER OVER THE PLAINS

AMPHITHEATRE
Israel Premiere
CinemaScope
23 PACES TO BAKER STREET
Van Johnson — Vera Miles
Based on the novel by Philip MacDonald
Fox Film in Color

ORAH Tel. 4017
Second Week
After the big success in Tel Aviv
CHRISTIAN JAQUE's MASTERPIECE
"Si Tous Les Gars Du Monde . . ."

ARMON Tel. 4848
LA CORTIGIANA DI BABILONIA
Technicolor
Renda Fleming
Ricardo Montalban
English Speaking
Hebrew & French subtitles

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
POWDER RIVER
Technicolor
Rory Calhoun, Corinne Calvet
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
LIVING IT UP
Technicolor
Dean Martin — Jerry Lewis
2 perfs. only at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 81668
Second Week
BEN GURION vs ABDUL NASSER
Added Attraction:
The sensational Israel-U.S.S.R. match at the Ramat Gan Stadium
Matinee perf. at 4 p.m.:
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
Technicolor
Frederic March

MORIAH Tel. 81477
London Film presents
James Mason — Claire Bloom
Hildegard Neff
in
THE MAN BETWEEN

ORION Tel. 4020
Second Week
After 3 successful weeks in Tel Aviv
Arthur Rank's
THE KIDNAPPERS
with the wonderful children
Jon Whiteley
& Vincent Winter

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Airconditioned
The masterpiece of Japanese Film Art in colours of surprising beauty
GOLDEN DEMON
A Forum Film Distribution

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 7.45 and 9.45 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Starting Saturday, August 18

EDISON Tel. 4056
2nd Week
Warner Bros. present a story that takes a real look at real people, a picture of very, very special greatness
Miracle in The Rain
Jane Wyman - Van Johnson
Matinee: THE COMMAND
Guy Madison — Joan Weldon

EDEN Tel. 3828
A lavish musical treat based on the career of Sigmund Romberg.
Popular music and songs.
Joan Farrer, Merle Oberon, Helen Traubel, Gene Kelly
DEEP IN MY HEART
in Glorious Color
Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 3.30 p.m.: MANY RIVERS TO CROSS

ARNON Tel. 4829
Air conditioned
2nd Week
Du Maurier's great love story
SVENGALI
In Technicolor
Hebrew, French subtitles
Hildegard Neff,
Donald Wolfit,
Terence Morgan

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd Week
Cinemascope
Howard Hawk's spectacular drama
Land of the Pharaohs
(Warnercolor)
Starring:
Jack Hawkins - Joan Collins
Filmed in Egypt with a cast of thousands!
Hebrew & French subtitles
Music: Dimitri Tiomkin

ORGIL Tel. 81486
An exciting drama of espionage and atoms
Bullet for Joey
Starring:
Edward G. Robinson
George Raft

ORNA Tel. 4733
The stirring story of a great naval hero Admiral John Hoskins
THE ETERNAL SEA
Starring:
Sterling Hayden, Alexis Smith
Hebrew & French subtitles.

STUDIO Tel. 4035
David O. Selznick presents
Alfred Hitchcock's
The PARADINE CASE
Starring:
Gregory Peck — Ann Todd
Alida Valli — Louis Jourdan
Charles Laughton,
Ethel Barrymore

ZION HALL
Luis Mariano
in a delightful musical comedy — a great spectacle in Glorious Technicolor
4 Jours a Paris
English subtitles
Friday (Friday) at 3.30 p.m.: THE ROSE TATTOO

RON Tel. 3104
Air conditioned
2nd week
A love that knew no bounds: THE END OF THE AFFAIR based on the best selling Novel by
Graham Greene
with Deborah Kerr
Van Johnson, John Mills
Directed by
Edward Dmytryk who gave us "THE CAINE MUTINY"
Hebrew & French subtitles
Also today: at 5.30 p.m.

SEMADAR CINEMA Tel. 3742
In the German Colony
2nd week
Anna Magnani's explosive performance shaking the screen with passion and excitement in the bold drama
The Rose Tattoo
With: Burt Lancaster
Children under 16 not admitted

TEL OR
Robert Stack, Ursula Thiess
THE IRON GLOVE
The First All Europe Feature!

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.35 & 9.45 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
From Saturday, August 18

ALLENBY
Dana Andrews • Lisa Cristal
The Comanche
In colour and CinemaScope
4, 7.30, 9.30. Saturday: 8, 10

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20954
3rd week
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
J'Avais 7 Filles
A juicy comedy in Paracolour
Laughter... Dances... Music and Love.

CHEN Airconditioned
2nd week
William Wyler's
THE DESPERATE HOURS
with Humphrey Bogart
Frederic March
Martha Scott
VistaVision For adults only

ESTHER Cinema
Air Conditioned
CinemaScope
Robert Taylor — Stewart Granger — Debra Paget
in M.G.M.'s Great Adventure
LAST HUNT
In colour

EDEN Open Air
2nd week
Lahalibu
Arabic film with the dancer NAIMA AKEF and the singer ABDEL EL AZIZ MAHMUD

MIGDALOR
2nd week
L'Angelo Bianco
with AMEDEO NAZZARI
YVONNE SANSON

MOGRABI
Robert Ryan — Robert Stack
Shirley Yamaguchi
House of Bamboo
CinemaScope & colour
4, 7.30, 9.30. Saturday: 8, 10

OPHIR 2nd week
Brigitte Bardot
in
Cette Sacree Gamine
Cinemascope
For Adults only

ORION Cinema
Afrocolina Cinemascope
Kirk Douglas —
Action drama of High Noon
Indian Fighter

SHDEROTH 2nd week
After "Battle Cry" and "To Hell and Back" another great film — the action story of fighting G.I.'s
THE STEEL HELMET
with
Jan Evans — Steve Brodie
This film ran for 26 consecutive weeks in the U.S.A.

TCHELET 21st week
CinemaScope
PICNIC
William Holden, Kim Novak
Daily 3.15, 5.15, 7.30, 9.45

TAMAR 3rd & last week
BEN GURION vs ABDUL NASSER
And an interesting By-Programme
Matinee: Continuous from 10 a.m. (last show at 4 p.m.)

YARON Airconditioned
Israel Premiere
Vittorio de Sica — Sophia Loren — Silvana Mangano
Masterful performance of comedy and drama combined — acclaimed and applauded everywhere
L'ORO DI NAPOLI

ZAMIR Cinema 2nd week
DANNY ROBIN
Love for 2 Pennies

After your swim
the delicate
'Piping Hot Shashlik'
and other Oriental Specialities of course at . . . JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK"
A sensation for your friends from abroad
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY
SAVOYA

Chaya (nee Knopf) & Mathew Freund
are happy to announce the birth of a
Daughter,
sister to GILEAD,
in New York on August 14, 1956.
Mt. Carmel, 6 Rehov Eshkolot.

Avraham and Malka Salmon (nee Valero)
Haim and Hanna Salmon
invite their friends and relatives
to the BAR MITZVA of their son and grandson
YA'ACOV YOHANAN
which will be held on Saturday פרשת ראה אתה נצב תשי"ו (August 25, 1956)
Reading of the Torah in the Yeshurun Synagogue, Jerusalem.
Reception at home, 16 Rehov Ramban, Jerusalem, from 5.30-8.30 p.m.
This is the only intimation.

HEINZ and RUTH KARMON-KARLSRUHER,
née Heidemann
invite their relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son
GAD
on Saturday, August 25, 1956 at Beth Israel, 7 Rehov Keller, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.
Reception at Wolfstein House, Rehov Aviv, from 5-8 p.m.
This is the only intimation.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wallach

Our sincerest condolences in your sad bereavement.

Staff and distributors of the Tel Aviv office of THE JERUSALEM POST

Tel Aviv, August 16, 1956.

JULIETTA LAM AND FAMILY
announce with deep sorrow the sudden passing away in London of their beloved
Michael Lam
Tel Aviv, 19 Rehov Zeitlin.

The colleagues, friends and staff of the
Middle East Mercantile Corporation Limited
extend their sincere condolences to Mrs. J. Lam on the passing away, in London, on August 15, 1956, of her beloved husband and their best friend
MICHAEL LAM

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, August 17, 1956
22nd Av, 5716.—Mahavram 10, 5717

Britain on the Spot In Suez Issue

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

LONDON.—

If one abstracts for a moment from the technical and political issues connected with the conference on Suez, the most immediate impression which strikes all observers is that Britain and France have got out on a rather long limb. In the British case this circumstance has been dramatized (quite needlessly, in the opinion of some qualified judges) by the Prime Minister's broadcast. Sir Anthony Eden has cut off his own retreat; and he has done it without any apparent necessity. After all, his broadcast could just as well have been delivered by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. This would have sufficed to tell the world that the British Government distrusts Abdul Nasser, and yet would have left the Prime Minister room for manoeuvre. As matters stand, Sir Anthony has given enormous hostages to fortune. If the conference fails to agree on an international authority for the Suez Canal, or if its decisions are ignored by Egypt, the only choice left will lie between a humiliating climb-down and a flat challenge to majority opinion — with every prospect that in the end Indian "mediation" will impose some perfectly meaningless compromise leaving Abdul Nasser in effective control.

Why has Sir Anthony Eden manoeuvred himself into this false position? There are two different but related reasons: his overweening personal vanity, which is probably his strongest character trait, and his fear of being overtaken by Tory sentiment in Parliament and in the press. Having for months been attacked by an influential section of the Conservative party, he saw in this crisis a unique opportunity to bolster his fading prestige by evoking memories of his (alleged) stand against Fascism over Abyssinia. Moreover, acting in the spirit of his old mentor, Baldwin, he sought to rally the Labour Party by pinning the Fascist label on Abdul Nasser. If the manoeuvre comes off, Sir Anthony will have recaptured his old position in the country at one bold stroke. If it fails, he is through.

Now it is already pretty certain that if the British Government is really committed to a policy of having no dealings with Abdul Nasser which put the latter in a position of control, this can only mean that some form of squeeze must be put upon Egypt until Abdul Nasser's regime is overthrown and replaced by something different — preferably, it is now being said, by General Nagib.

This seems indeed to be the prevailing doctrine in Whitehall at the moment. It accounts for the Anglo-French approach to the London conference: a brief meeting of like-minded nations, an agreed plan for an international authority which Abdul Nasser is bound to reject, and after that "action" to impose the authority on Egypt. It is a perfectly logical plan, for which a great deal is to be said. There is only one thing wrong with it: no one believes that it is going to succeed unless it is fully backed by the U.S. And that is more than doubtful.

It has been said that the main difference between the American and the Anglo-French approach is that the Americans shun the use of force. This is inaccurate. In certain circumstances—i.e. if Abdul Nasser blockades the Canal—all three Powers are prepared to act against him. The real difference is that Washington contemplates an arrangement which will be acceptable to him, while London and Paris do not.

Egypt's Representation

Washington wants to work out a compromise which will enable the Nasser Government to milk the Canal financially, while entrusting part of its management to an international control body on which Egypt is to be represented. What the British and French in their present mood want is an international authority which effectively excludes Egyptian control. And since they are unwilling to place any power in Abdul Nasser's hands, they are quite ready to use this issue as a means of bringing him down.

But to do this they must first neutralize Indian and Asian opinion, and next convince the Americans that this policy can be pursued without pushing Egypt into a full military alliance with Russia. They have not done so. And because they have not done so, their own domestic support is insecure.

Already Sir Anthony Eden is coming under fire not just from the extreme Left, but from the moderate Left. Labour is beginning to turn against him. The liberal journals never supported him. Unless the London conference produces a much greater measure of support for firmness in dealing with Egypt than seems likely, the British Government will shortly face a very uncomfortable dilemma; and none more so than the Prime Minister. That is why his broadcast was a tactical blunder.

THIS WEEK...

Security Attacks on communications and military patrols in the Negev were carried out from Jordan and Egyptian territory. Mines placed by infiltrators near Sde Boker blew up two vehicles on two successive days, wounding six persons, and an ambush on the Eilat road took four lives.

Economy The cost-of-living index dipped by five points in the month of July, one of the largest drops in five years.... National revenue and expenditure were nearly balanced in the first three months of the year... Bus cooperatives threatened to strike after hearing the reports of fare rises suggested by the Barzakay Commission. Later, the Government raised the proposals of fare increases, to between eight and 10 per cent.

Foreign Relations The Democratic Party, meeting in Chicago for its national nominating convention, adopted a platform that pledged arms to Israel and security from Arab attack... It was reported that only France among the Big Powers was backing Israel's right to free navigation through the Suez Canal.

Miscellany The Jerusalem Municipal Council voted to grant a building licence to the Hebrew Union College to build an archaeological school in which Reform services are to be held. The vote came after determined opposition from the religious members of the Municipal coalition, who said that the coalition no longer existed because of the vote. Their leaders, however, remained in the coalition executive... The long heat wave finally broke, but not until it had claimed four fatal casualties.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

London Conference

THEY'RE all there in London, writes Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), those who have a direct interest and those who have nothing to do with the Canal; those who advocate the Egyptian move and those who have begun to realize what a great danger the dictator is to the peace of the world. They are all there, all except Israel which, first to feel the brunt of Egyptian discrimination, should have a clear right to sit in on the deliberations.

Nothing positive is likely to come out of this parley, continues the paper. It may even serve to sharpen the differences between the blocs. It should be remembered, however, that any international arrangement that will attempt to by-pass the principle of free navigation for Israel will be morally weak and politically ineffective.

Free Navigation

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) is glad that it is clearly understood in our official circles that Israel is no party to the Suez dispute, except insofar as the question of free navigation is concerned. At the conference, free navigation must not be accounted a "small, negligible detail" just because it does not touch the interests of other nations — not yet.

Al Hamishmar is disturbed by the Soviet attitude, feeling that Russia may regret its opportunistic diplomacy some day. Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) also thinks that the test of the London Conference will be its attitude toward Israel.

Omer (Histadrut) wonders why the public is so enthusiastic about a canal from the Mediterranean to Eilat. Pointing out how recently the same public had severely criticized the Government for the Dead Sea Works and the sugar venture, the paper asks the taxpayer wherein is the logic in asking for a bold move knowing full well that it is he who will have to shoulder the cost. The State of Israel must not make plans or undertake untested and uncalculated operations that are apt to prove costly, and not only financially.

... And Free Enterprise

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that the new partnership contracted this week between Palalum and Solel Boneh is indicative of the ultimate fate of other such private firms. Showing how flourishing concerns in this country have been brought low because of the conditions that have been created, the paper asks why these same conditions never seem to have touched the Histadrut firms. The answer to that is that the conditions are not economic but political, and that where the other firms are subjected to all sorts of "visitations," the Histadrut firms find themselves exempted, with a head start.

Ha'aretz (non-party), discussing the private flour mill strike threat, wonders why the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has not yet published the results of its investigations, while Davar (Histadrut) welcomes the announcement of the coming opening of a Bank for Industrial Development.

SULLEN SYRIA LIVES BY FEUDING

Stands to Lose by Turkish and Iraqi Boycott

By HAL LEHRMAN

THE real powerhouse on the Syrian Left is Khaled Bakdash, the Communist leader—probably the only Syrian politician now in business who knows exactly where he is going and is working systematically to get there. Bakdash, about 45, was the first known Communist elected to an Arab parliament. He has charm, good looks, eloquence. Of poor Kurdish origins, he has acquired considerable cultivation. Apart from Kurdish and Arabic, he speaks French fluently, English passably, and gets along in Russian. He spent his Shishakly exile in the U.S.S.R., and has also visited France and Britain.

His allegiances are unmistakable. He writes authoritatively for the Iron Curtain press. At public and social functions, he always has a Soviet attache at his elbow. There is little doubt that he is the native Communist chief for the entire Levant.

In his case, the old saw about "money from Moscow" must certainly be true, because obviously no other source of funds exists for his large bills. For the Homs by-election in October, Communists from all over Syria and the Lebanon descended on the town in fleets of cars at Party expense; some $45,000, no small sum in Syria, were spent additionally to elect the candidate, who was neither a Communist nor a Socialist but just a "sympathizer." The previous August, to give an accounting of his first parliamentary year, Bakdash staged a country-wide rally in Damascus attended by 5,000 who rolled in on chartered buses, all expenses pre-paid.

17,000 Votes

Bakdash nevertheless does not have the mass following which this suggests — not yet. Many non-Communists went along for the free ride. Even his election in 1954 inflated the Party's real strength. He received nearly 17,000 votes, the third highest total in Damascus. But he was the only man on the Communist list (lightly camouflaged as the "National Union") to win. The next comrade in line had only 6,000 votes.

The Damascenes, including many conservatives, voted for Bakdash simply to vent their spleen against the West as brashly as possible. Afterwards they were alarmed at the possible consequences of their own temerity. Bakdash has been sedulously soothing their fears by seeming eminently reasonable on reform issues and reserving his thunder for anti-Western causes, which are all safe and fashionable in present-day Syria.

The Party is generally credited with less than 10,000 card-carrying members, mostly among proletariat and white-collar concentrations of Damascus and Aleppo. The labour movement is infiltrated, not controlled. Percentage-wise, Bakdash is weaker in the dominant Moslem population than among minorities such as the Orthodox, whose political tastes are confused by sentimental attachments to the Russian Patriarchate.

What the Communists lack in numbers they make up in talent, resources and innocent helpers. Even sheikhs and Moslem doctors of divinity (*ulamas*) are lodged in the "Partisans of Peace," a notorious front for propagation of Soviet virtues abroad. The Party itself contains an impressive group of bright young men who carry the bulk of its missionary work. The "League of Syrian Writers" has a roster of highly competent journalists and pamphleteers, some of them quite distinguished. Its members are important staffers on seven or eight of Damascus' major papers. The League is a veritable factory of pro-Soviet articles, in excellent Arabic, practically given away free to other journals. In addition, a Soviet "information" office sends out a thick packet of well-translated pieces daily.

Various devices encourage editors to make liberal use of such material. A newspaper which plays up a speech from Moscow or Bakdash is likely to be rewarded by an order for 3,000 copies, which students — not newsboys — then hawk in the streets at five piastres, one-third of the newsstand price.

In former times, tribal chiefs had their official poets or praiser; modern Syrian journalism has taken over this role, for a consideration. Conversely, uncomplimentary articles are run off in galley proof and shown to the subject, who can stop publication if willing to pay a negotiated price.

Collars and Cordons

The Baghdad pact, containing only one Arab state, is a made-to-order whipping boy for the Communists. The pact with Egypt is praised, although the one clear result it achieved was that the Syrian Premier of the moment, Said el-Ghazi, gave Premier Nasser the Grand Cordon of the Umaya and in turn received the Collar of the Nile. The alliance has since been enlarged to embrace Saudi Arabia, which is similarly already an ally through the Arab League. This time Syria netted, apart from ribbons, a $10m. Saudi loan.

WESTERN observers who have kept long and sensitive vigil over the unstable Syrian scene find reason to hope that, in the last startling analysis, the Syrians' pressurized nationalism will prove a stabilizing factor and safeguard against extreme Soviet penetration. Despite insistent reports, there has been no sure confirmation of an arms deal with the Czechs for Soviet jet planes. Needless to say, the Syrian high command would be delighted to acquire such weapons at give-away prices. If it is true that the deal has nevertheless not been made, observers say, it may be because the planes would have to be accompanied by Soviet "technicians." The Syrian officer corps, which is interested above all else in retaining its power, would suspect and hate such dangerous guests even more than a Western military mission. As of now, except for a regiment of ex-German tanks repaired and modernized for the Syrians in Czech factories even before Nasser, their equipment is a jumble of antiquated material supplied largely by France and Britain from World War II booty.

It is known that Syrian purchasing missions have been shopping for Western arms and that secret Big Three talks are trying to decide what to sell them. In the Damascus diplomatic set, one notes a beli that purely defensive equipment like trucks, other vehicles and anti-aircraft guns might well be released to the Syrians to help insulate them against the temptations of Soviet offers.

Coup Risky

How much danger is there of another Army *coup d'Etat?* Judging from Syria's ripe traditions of *coups* and the timorous behaviour of the Right, another military grab would seem possible any morning. It is pointed out, however, that such an adventure would be much riskier for its leaders than heretofore. The earlier *coups* were all directed by elements favourable to one or another Western power. Several assassinations transpired, but the quarrels were pretty muci. "in the family," so to speak, and had no perilous East-West aspects. This time it could only be headed by officers known to be soft on the Soviet side.

Iraq — and Turkey — would certainly not look tolerantly on such a sinister development just across their borders. Compared with Syria, both these countries are positively formidable. The leftist Syrian officers are acutely aware of all this and are believed unlikely to jeopardize their present security by provoking irate intervention from across the frontier.

As a matter of fact, Iraqi-Turkish displeasure over Syrian sullenness has already been expressed in a tightening economic squeeze. Tariffs on Syrian goods have soared, and both borders have been shut against Syrian smugglers by barbed-wire fences and, reportedly, even by mine fields. The plain economic truth, if only the rabid anti-imperialist and pan-Arab Syrian nationalists could bring themselves to acknowledge it, is that Iraq and Turkey happen to have been Syria's best customers, especially for cotton goods from Aleppo factories. Egypt, with whom Syria insists on lying down, produces the same things Syria produces and is of little economic use to her.

Indeed, the tensions with Iraq and Turkey have already made serious inroads into the Syrian economy, further shaken by wheat-crop and other difficulties. Some observers believe that these, if nothing else, may yet compel the frenetic Syrians to simmer down (or, on the other hand, to take Soviet aid). One bright spot they point to, as a result of unemployment and a need to prime the pump by public works, is that Damascus has for some time actually been discussing projects for highway and dam construction — to be financed by a loan from the World Bank in imperialist Washington.

Look to Reform

Reforms would reduce the deep unrest which now encourages the Government to provide flag-waving distractions in order to hold the lid down. Liberal domestic policies might even soften the ideological resentments of the officer class and make it less susceptible to siren songs from Utopian Moscow.

But such a programme would first require the enlightenment of Syria's land-holding and factory-owning politicians concerning the country's and their own true interests. It would also demand a switch by the so-called workers' parties from their present concentration on irrelevant and suicidal foreign intrigues to the domestic reforms which genuine Socialism was born to hasten. Judging from the existing darkness in which both Right and Left in Syria dwell, such a twin awakening seems unhappily a long way off.

This is the last of three articles. The others appeared on August 10 and 16.

Readers' Letters

INDIA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On the occasion of the Ninth Anniversary of Indian independence, lovers of freedom everywhere will rejoice to think that the sovereign republic of India has triumphed over the enormous difficulties attending the birth of the leading democratic state in Asia today.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru, India has come to occupy a unique position in international affairs as a moderating force between conflicting powers. I recall that the late President Weizmann in 1949 expressed to me the hope that India would use her good offices in the Israel-Arab dispute.

Yours, etc.
P. E. GOURGEY

Haifa, August 13.

DENUNCIATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In an English version of Plato's "Protagoras" I came across the following startlingly topical passage:

"Now bad men, when their parents or country have any defects, look on them with malignant joy, and find fault with them and expose and denounce them to others, under the idea that the rest of mankind will be less likely to take themselves to task and accuse them of neglect, and they blame their defects far more than they deserve, in order that the odium which is necessarily incurred by them may be increased; but the good man dissembles his feelings, and constrains himself to praise them; and if they have wronged him and he is angry, he pacifies his anger and is reconciled, and compels himself to love and praise his own flesh and blood."

Naturally, I at once thought of Shurat Hamitnadvim, and the "malignant joy" with which they pounce on any opportunity to "expose and denounce."

Today's news, however, gives the Shura a golden opportunity to make some amends for an error which has been clearly exposed to the public view. In their pamphlets and posters they have held up Maximilian Stattner as an example of martyrdom in the cause of duty. They have declared that he was dismissed from his post for uncovering corruption in the public service.

Today's verdict establishes that there are numerous contradictions between Stattner's various statements, complaints and letters, that while he was still employed he did not make any specific accusations, and that the officials whom he accused, and who have suffered severely in consequence, are innocent.

If the Shura wish to prove that Plato's indictment does not apply to them, they will rejoice that in this case, at least, their suspicions have been proved groundless, and in pursuance of their declared aim of purifying the atmosphere, they will give the same publicity, in the form of pamphlets and posters, to the clearing of the innocent as they did to the accusations against them.

Will they take this course? Their sincerity and integrity are at stake. Yours, etc.,
MOSHE BAR-NATAN

Jerusalem, August 12.

NO DOCTOR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On July 29, my hand was injured at my place of work in Acre, and I hurried to the Magen David Adom station to receive first aid, but I found the station closed. I learned afterwards that there are two ambulances at the Acre first-aid station, one of whose drivers is a practical nurse but that there is no doctor on duty. One of the drivers had been called up to the reserves and the other was away, on duty. I went to Kupat Holim, but this branch was closed for the afternoon break.

I should like to bring to the attention of the Acre Municipality, and all the bodies concerned, the fact that in an industrial city, the capital of Western Galilee, whose population, including the suburbs, numbers above 100,000, there is no doctor who can give first aid on the spot.

Yours, etc.
NISSAN LEVIN

Haifa, July 31.

POLICE NUMBERS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Would you allow me, through your columns, to ask the Inspector-General of Police if

1) a policeman who has no number is a sworn-in one, and if not, has he the right to be on duty in the street;

2) a policeman may go on duty without his number on his uniform.

At 1:00 p.m. on July 19, 1956, a policeman, whose name is Bechor Aliz, on duty between Bat Yam and Jaffa, stopped me. He had no number on his uniform, but had an arm-band on his sleeve.

Yours, etc.,
"CITIZEN"

(Name and address supplied)

Tel Aviv, July 19.

Police Reply

The policeman referred to in your correspondent's letter was sworn into the force on July 11 and he was therefore on duty in full right.

In general, a policeman may not wear a uniform without a number, but in this case, Mr. Bechor Aliz, a new member of the force, had received permission to do so, as his number was not yet ready.

A. YANNAI
Public Information Officer
Police Headquarters

July 20.

Z.O.A. HOUSE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — We wish to state that you were misled in reference to the negotiations between Mr. Al Gold, San Francisco ex-jeweller, and Z.O.A. House in respect to his desire to give a number of Israel soldiers a party. The fact is that the Administrator of Z.O.A. House passed Mr. Gold's request, made a week ago, to the nearest military authorities, who asked for and received several open dates.

There was no question of Z.O.A. House promising to make arrangements "within two hours," a proceeding which obviously could not have been undertaken by any responsible body.

Yours, etc.
ELIAS M. EPSTEIN
Director, Z.O.A. House

Tel Aviv, August 13.

CINEMA AUDIENCES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Cinema tickets are expensive. However, not even at such high prices is the cinema goer able to enjoy his evening peacefully. There are always innumerable children at the first performance, who make enough noise to drown out the sound track.

Perched high on the knees of one of his parents, the child who sits in front of you obstructs your view. If he sits behind you, he grabs the back of your seat, so that you cannot recline comfortably, and strikes your back with his hands and feet.

If parents must bring their children to the cinema because they cannot afford baby sitters, they should not do so at the expense of the rest of the audience.

Yours, etc.
JULIA MENHEIM

Tel Aviv, July 31.

PEN FRIENDS

CHARLOTTE BLANK, 14, of 17 Parkfield Road, Didsbury, Manchester, Lancashire, England, would like to find a 13-15-year-old girl from Israel to correspond with. Her hobbies are drawing, piano, sport and embroidery. It does not matter if her correspondent's English is not good.

At the Cinema

"THE Conqueror," opening at the Gan Rena, Tel Aviv, tomorrow night, tells the story of the young Genghis Khan, his early victories against the Tartars and other such "wicked nuisances", with special emphasis on the relatively tenderer side of the lusty Mongol hero.

It cost RKO $6m. to make it and $1m. to launch it and indeed it fills the cinemascope screen with a blaze of oriental colour and exotic backgrounds. The best roles are the crowds of thousands, and the best dialogue the clash of scimitars and the beat of hooves. Most impressive of all are the fearful battle scenes in the Gobi desert where the flesh of horses and humans is not spared. The cast of this Wild East movie includes John Wayne as Genghis, Susan Hayward, to whom he loses his heart, and Pedro Armendariz, the Mongol general's devoted brother. The director —film star Dick Powell—has tried to make the most of lavish costumes, encampments, gilded palaces and dancing girls of Samarkand. *S.C.*

To Train Million Monthly, Egypt Says

Egypt plans to turn out a million men a month from "Liberation Army" training camps, the Cairo daily, "Al Ahram," quoted Ibrahim Tahawi, Secretary-General of A-Tahrir (the only legal political movement) as saying.

He stated that 5,000 recruiting centres and 1,000 camps have been opened in Egypt, and that the men receiving training would be prepared to make any sacrifices on the battlefield.

The paper said that the Egyptian authorities have also decided to grant arms licences to citizens who had previously been unable to receive permits.

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b) Moshe Madmoni & Sons in Yemenite Dances.
Invitations available at the Government Tourist Information Office, 5 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem, Tel. 3420/5054.

To Swedish citizens in Israel
The Royal Swedish Legation in Tel Aviv brings to the attention of those concerned that general elections for members of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Riksdag will take place on September 16 next.
Votes may be deposited at the Legation as from August 20 by holders of extracts from the electoral registers in Sweden showing that they are entitled to vote.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Legation
18 Rehov Mapu, Tel Aviv Tel. 28005.
Tel Aviv, in the Royal Swedish Legation,
August 1, 1956.
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U.S. SCENE

Congress Celebrates

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS)— THE 84th Congress of the United States has adjourned. Congressmen worked until late at night on the last day, rushing through last-minute Bills, compromising and bargaining, and when they had done, they broke into the now-traditional rejoicing.

It is a remarkable spectacle, and all the more extraordinary because there are no bars on Capitol Hill as there are at Westminster. An Iowa Congressman began to sing his State song "I-O-Way." Some joined him, others began their own songs. Some had trouble with "California, Here I Come," because they could only remember the first two lines. There was also a singing of "I've Been Working on the Railroad." Coats came off. Hundreds of backs were slapped. The usually demure page boys hurled armfuls of paper into the air.

The packed galleries applauded. Some of the Press threw paper darts. It was like the end of term at some long-established school for the elderly, but few of the Representatives are going to get much holiday. Now begins the urgent business of getting re-elected.

There is a deal of controversy over this last Congress. Its critics call it a do-nothing Congress. The leaders of both parties say that it was an effective one, and that it passed a record amount of legislation. History is likely to treat it more kindly than did its contemporaries.

It was essentially, the Congress of an America in a contented, conservative mood. The leaders of both parties were in unspoken agreement on how the country should be run. Real controversy seldom showed on the floor of the House. Agreement and compromise were reached quietly in lobbies and committee rooms.

There were none of the richly sensational investigations of other years. Senator McCarthy failed completely to stage any sort of comeback. The right wing of the Republican Party was in retreat, and its importance diminished. Despite the fact that they had a majority, the Democrats were successful in only two major issues. They extended social security benefits to women at the age of 62 and to the disabled at 50. They insisted on an extra $800m. to be spent exclusively on increasing American air power.

Hard to Criticize

But the Democrats were clearly labouring under a disadvantage. Few of them found the inclination—or the courage—to criticize so popular a President. Their very real dissatisfaction, shared by many Republicans, with the conduct of American foreign policy, came out as querulous and oblique criticism and a tinkering with Administration Bills. Then, too, they were badly divided on the racial issue. As a result, they were responsible for stopping an urgent school-building programme, because one of the Negro Congressmen tacked on an amendment that would penalize segregated schools. And they made sure that a Bill on civil rights arrived too late to be acted on.

The President has every reason to be satisfied. Whenever anything like an important issue arose, he usually got his way. He got his way on how best to treat the distressed farmers. He stopped a selfish Bill on the disposal of natural gas. Even over foreign aid, though he got less than he asked for, he got enough for his purposes and more than he had had before. The limitations imposed on aid to Yugoslavia in the end proved to have almost no practical effect. He obtained a colossal programme for road building across the country which must rank as one of the greatest construction programmes ever to be undertaken.

High-School Pupils Need More Leisure

By GERDA LUFT

SOME of the problems to be solved in Israel's secondary schools are encountered all over the world. With science branching out and specialization becoming more pronounced in every field, it has become imperative to lighten the load of instruction at certain points so as to make way for other items which have become indispensable. This sorting out of the material for instruction is never quick or easy. And it has to be done carefully, so as not to damage the foundations on which all studies rest.

In this country the problem has been complicated by the need to pay much attention to Judaica and to make secondary-school pupils bilingual, at least as far as reading and writing go, higher studies being impossible for students who do not master at least one European language. At the same time, the pupils know little about Christianity, which is at the foundation of Western culture.

Must Sift Out

It will probably take years and require much deliberation and elasticity of thought to sift out what is superfluous in what the pupils learn at present. But it must be done. For piling new subjects on top of traditional ones will result, not in more knowledge but in a smattering of everything, denying the pupil the solid foundations required for further study.

There are two features of our present education that experienced educators mainly criticize: lack of leisure in the higher forms, and frequently recurring examinations. School hours are long, homework, if done properly, takes too much time and the demands on the pupil's time become so heavy during the last two years that he is always in a hurry and often does not even get enough sleep, especially since he devotes many evenings to the youth movement — an allied problem.

Lacking leisure the adolescent cannot embark on the wide reading which would broaden his horizons and encourage him to think for himself. He seldom has time to develop a hobby which would give him satisfaction and useful interests in later life. Moreover, having to do things in a hurry makes for slip-shod work and nervousness.

Frequent examinations also force the pupil to learn too quickly — which satisfies the teacher more than it promotes the pupil's own self-improvement — and keep him in a state of tension which does not help his development. Although he feels the strain, he is not always aware that it is detrimental to study and attainment. For he senses it not only among his classmates but among his parents and teachers as well. The teachers are often in a hurry because they have taken on more than one job, the parents — especially if they have standing in the community — because their work and social obligations overtax their capacities.

Breathing Space

The years which he spends in secondary school should not only give the adolescent an opportunity to acquire the knowledge on which he can base his higher education but also afford him a long breathing space for development, without every minute of his time being "planned." Shorter school hours, less home work and less organized activity will result not in fewer accomplishments but in less tension, a quieter atmosphere in school and in the street, more solid all-round training and greater staying-power in both physical and mental emergencies.

It is a good thing that the Ministry of Education has recently appointed a committee to look into the problems of secondary education. This committee can fulfill a two-fold task, beginning to sift the topics of instruction and examining teaching methods with an eye to reforms. Both these objects call for the specialized knowledge of the educator, the scholar and the psychologist. A sifting of material cannot take place without a prolonged fight between the teachers of the different subjects. The natural sciences will want to claim a growing share, as they do all over the world, the humanities will fight for their rights, and so on. It will long be impossible to impose hard and fast limits on every field, and no harm will be done if the curriculum is handled with elasticity.

Draw in Parents

But there are questions in secondary education which should not be decided by the specialist and the scholar alone. The parents and the public must be drawn into the discussion. Parents from different backgrounds would make a debate on the achievements and shortcomings of our secondary school refreshing and revealing.

We have clung to one fixed form of secondary education too long. That this pattern does not altogether fit our present requirements is not surprising. How to change it is to be decided not only by the expert but by the public and the parents.

This is the fifth of seven articles. The first four appeared on August 10, 12, 13 and 15.

Cairo Junta Busy Building Up Its Myth

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NASSERISM

By W.Z. LAQUEUR

COLONEL Nasser has complained more than once that the nature of his regime has never been quite understood in the West. He is quite right: Western policies, newspaper editorials, and even comment and predictions emanating from Western observers in the Egyptian capital often lack a sense of reality.

The current debate between liberals (who sympathize with the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab peoples) and conservatives (who favour a strong-arm policy) seems largely irrelevant, for neither is based on a realistic appraisal of Nasserism and the Middle Eastern situation in general: each sees part of the truth but neither can offer a way out of the present impasse. The reoccupation of the Canal Zone would not solve any of the present difficulties, whereas a policy of compromise and conciliation, even if it is not tantamount to acceptance of further Egyptian expansion, can only postpone an otherwise inevitable showdown.

Egyptian Character

The protagonists of Nasserism in the West have not been very successful in their attempts at explanation. Their most intelligent effort to date was an article in "The World To Day" (June 1956), which includes such remarkable assertions as "Egypt like every other country, enjoys possessing prestige, but she does not make a cult of prestige..." It also deals with the "ideological sources of Nasserism," only to reveal a few lines further down that Nasserism is not an ideology but a state of mind...

Old books and new (Egyptian) newspapers remain our chief clues for the understanding of modern Egypt. One should not underrate the old books. The chapters on the Egyptian character and "government" in Edward William Lane's "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptian," written in 1836, still shed more light on what goes on in Cairo than most current comment. The author praised Mohammed Ali because "the people are not allowed to indulge in that excessive fanatical rudeness with which they formerly treated Christians and Jews."

Lane, who was one of the most sympathetic Western visitors ever to go to Egypt, at first expected that "restraint may at first increase, but will probably in the course of time materially diminish the feeling of fanatical intolerance." He revised his opinion in a later edition of his book: "This prediction has not yet been fulfilled. On the contrary, European innovations ... have enormously increased the fanaticism of those who belong to the religious and learned professions, and generally speaking of the bulk of the population."

The letters of Prosper Enfantin — le pere Enfantin — to his Saint Simonian comrades contain a number of illuminating remarks, highly pertinent to the present situation. (The Saint Simonians, it will be remembered, had at one time wanted to build a canal at Suez). On August 8, 1833, when Lane was still collecting his material in Cairo, Enfantin wrote in Whitmanian verse to one of his comrades:

"We shall then plant one foot on the Nile
The other on Jerusalem
Our right hand shall stretch out toward Mecca
Our left arm shall cover Rome
And shall yet lean on Paris.
Suez
Is the centre of our life of labour.
There we will do the Deed
Which the World awaits.

There are many other interesting books from Cromer and Colvin onwards on the one hand and from Mustafa Kamil onwards on the other, and their study is still essential for an understanding of present-day Egypt — and of Nasserism. But no one has as yet given a coherent account of the political development of Egypt during the past decade.

There is Nagib's book, very readable indeed but hardly representative of the spirit of Nasserism. Editorial assistance, in addition seems to have been very far-reaching in this case. There are some pamphlets of no particular interest (such as Barawi's) and there is that much-quoted booklet, Gamal Abdel Nasser's "Philosophy of the Revolution." It would be unfair and misleading to regard it as the bible of Nasserism: unfair, because it was hastily put down in a few days, dictated obviously rather than written, and misleading because the ambitions of Nasser and his colleagues appear to have grown considerably since the booklet was first written three years ago.

Childhood Opus

The literature of Nasserism is very sparse, almost non-existent, although it has been enriched now and then in recent weeks by the publication of such documents as "On the Way to Freedom" (In "Akher Sa'a," July 18, 1956) being a composition written by the President of the Egyptian Republic when he was a schoolboy, 21 years ago. It offers interesting source material for a biography of Gamal Abdel Nasser, but from a political point of view, the significance of such material is not overwhelming.

There has, however, been another and more important contribution to the literature of Nasserism: Anwar as Sadat's "History of the Revolution" (Kassat ath thaurat kamlat, Cairo, Dar al Hilal, 234 pages). As Sadat is a member of the original junta and has been one of Colonel Nasser's nearest political friends and confidants ever since, he undoubtedly speaks with authority.

Malevolent observers will note the parallel between the book and the late Josef Goebbels: *"Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei"* which dealt with a very similar subject. The parallel is even more obvious in view of the fact that Sadat and the newspapers directed by him have repeatedly gone on record in praise and defence of Hitler and Goebbels — which makes nonsense of their defence by the London "Daily Worker," Mr. Zilliacus and others.

We readily admit, however, having read Sadat's opus, that Goebbels was a more sophisticated man, that Egypt in 1956 is not Germany in 1933, and that, generally speaking, historical parallels are never complete and, if carried too far, may be misleading. Sadat's book makes difficult reading, for the Colonel feels obliged to make each point three, four and occasionally even more times. Nor is he a political theoretician, and his reflections about democracy and dictatorship in his first chapter (as well as the subsequent repetitions) are more confused than anything we have read on that subject.

The attitude of Nasserism towards Marxism is highly revealing: it is very much against it. "Marx brought the world three things, wrote *Al Akbar* the other day "hate, sabotage and boycott." But the ideas of Mao-Tse-tung are something quite different, in their eyes, they like them very much. And Colonel Sadat quotes the Chinese leader at great length in defence of Nasserism against the Egyptian Communists... The ideological muddle could not be more complete.

But these are sidelights in a book which is out to prove several major theses: that the present regime is a democracy, not a dictatorship; that Nagib did not play any part whatsoever in the "revolution" of 1952; that Gamal Abdul Nasser is not merely the "dynamo" of the revolution but also the most liberal and democratic member of the junta.

Drawing Distinctions

The author maintains that the Egyptian revolution differs from all other revolutions inasmuch as it was carried out by the Army (sic) and without bloodshed. (Which is true as far as the first two years after the coup are concerned; the Kafr ad-Dawar incident really had nothing to do with the coup). He further relates in considerable detail the history of the "Free Officers" group in the Army; he forgets to mention that there were other, less successful conspiratorial groups, too. We learn that Nasser was elected head of the group three times, but that late in 1951 he proposed that some of the senior officers be won over (the coup was originally planned for 1955). The first two candidates for leadership were Aziz al Misri and Fuad Zadeq — but both declined. The third candidate was General Nagib.

Bringing History Into Line

At this point, the narrative becomes extremely contradictory. The author wants to prove that Nagib was against the revolution, that he never participated in the meetings of the conspirators, that he did not even know about the coup until after it had been carried out (which reminds one of the treatment of Trotsky in Stalinist historiography — now partly revised). On the other hand, Sadat is forced to admit that the conspirators had Nagib elected as president of the Cairo officers club early in 1952, and that Gamal offered to resign in favour of Nagib as head of the junta immediately after the coup.

Number of Crises

There were several other crises during the first sessions after the expulsion of King Farouk. Khaled Mohi-e-din, the youngest member of the junta and since removed for leftist deviation, offered to resign, for reasons which are not sufficiently explained. More important, Gamal himself handed in his resignation in protest against what he regarded the intention of the other members of the junta to establish a dictatorship. He wanted to give the political parties a last chance to rule the country. And he prevailed, as usual, over the majority of his comrades. Colonel Sadat, a great admirer of Gamal, had no such hesitations and he belabours at great length (and not altogether without reason) the leaders of the Wafd, the Moslem Brotherhood and the other parties for all their sins of commission and omission over a long period.

There are very detailed accounts of the negotiations with the parties in 1952-53 and of the Rashed Mohanna affair, and there are unending references to the "will of the people" in accordance with which the members of the junta have always acted.

The author is perturbed in particular by uninformed public opinion, which has somehow come to believe (as he says!) that General Nagib stood for democracy in 1953/4 and the rest of the junta for dictatorship. It is quite likely that the whole book was written to refute this 'myth' as well as the stories about Nagib's leading role in July, 1952.

This is perhaps the most interesting aspect of the book. Why should Nagib worry the junta so much? He has been under arrest for almost two years, and Nasser's brilliant foreign political successes during that period surely outshine the achievements of the Nagib era? The evidence offered in Colonel Sadat's book tends to show that this is not so, that the junta is concerned about lack of support on the domestic front, that the greater freedom of the Nagib era had apparently greater attraction for large sections of the public than the present pressures of dictatorship increasingly felt in all walks of life.

No Ideas

The other striking — though not altogether new — impression which emerges from reading Colonel Sadat's "History" is an almost unbelievable dearth of political ideas, of any political conception of what to do — apart from becoming a great world power as rapidly as possible.

This may be, temporarily, a source of strength: political movements with well-defined ideologies attract some people and antagonize others. Nasserism can be anything to everybody. Its dynamism, the source of its great appeal and present success, is the cause of its continuous progress in its foreign political ambitions. It must expand or fail.

This is the first of three articles.

HEARD ABROAD

It would be an illusion to think that our principal preoccupation is an extension of trade with Egypt at the present time.
— Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, President of the British Board of Trade.

Tea-making is an established Civil Service practice.
— Mr. Joseph Goodwin, Durham County Councillor.

I've got a string of race horses but really they have got me on a string.
— Mr. Fred Astaire.

I have never been so optimistic. — Prince Farouk.

White Slave Inquiry in France

By ANNE PURVES

PARIS. — FRANCE is a bit bewildered at the moment, not sure whether she has just heard the explosion of a major scandal or the misfiring of one.

On a French television performance last month, a young woman who described herself as an acrobatic dancer said that when she was out of work last year she signed a contract to tour Syria and the Lebanon. The contract, offered by a man in Paris, guaranteed her £2 10s. a day, plus her board and lodging, and she set out with 11 other young women as part of a cabaret troupe. On their arrival in Damascus, however, she claims, they were told that they would be earning only £2 10s. a week, and must rely on their own charms for the rest of any income they desired; they had, in other words, fallen into part of the white slave trade which is known to exist between Europe and the Middle East.

The dancer, Suzanne Delmotte, whose professional name is Dolly Dell, said in her televised interview that she and two other girls managed to return to Europe, but that she knew six of the troupe had been forced to stay in Damascus. The French police opened an inquiry into her allegations, and since her appearance on television, one paper has reported that the six girls she mentioned are in fact now all back in France.

Mlle. Delmotte's case has been taken up by a woman M.R.P. Deputy, Mme. Francine Lefebvre, who for some time now has been trying to awaken French opinion to the existence of a traffic in women between the southern French ports and the Middle East.

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	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON., August 20	0600	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	1900	EL AL	Nicosia
TUE., August 21	0710	S.A.S	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
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WED August 22	1000	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	1100	L.A.I.	Rome
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1115	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, London, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1900	EL AL	Nicosia
	2115	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THURS. August 23	0215	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	1000	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1720	EL AL	Rome
	2100	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
FRIDAY August 24	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
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What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

Gone Are the Days

THERE was a grand institution in the *kibbutz* once upon a time, and it was called the shower house. It was almost the only place where the members could have a frank, very frank, talk with each other after work. We always liked this institution, and when the Palmach took us to Kibbutz Ma'barot many years ago, we would dream of it all day, and

first thing after work we would run for the shower house with our little toilet bag and somebody else's towel.

The shower house at Ma'barot stands in the shadow of the dining hall and, like all the old shower houses, a three-quarter wall divides it into two parts, one for men and the other for women. We used to enjoy stretching out our stay there as long as possible and listening to shower house talk about everything under the sun — how the various work crews were doing and how fast they worked, and all about crop yields, financial allotments, the national institutions, newspaper items and political comment. All this, of course, against the background of singing under the shower, whistling classical music and the high pitched voices of the women from the other side of the wall. Sometimes wisecracks, wooden shower sandals and soap also came flying from the other side of the wall. It was all very pleasant.

A short while ago, on our way to Haifa on one of those hot days, we stopped off at Ma'barot to take a look at the changes that had taken place there in the past ten years. It was five o'clock in the afternoon, and we felt sure that only in the shower house would we be able to assess those changes quickly and unfailingly. Besides, we needed a shower.

Well, the respected institution was simply moribund. The shower house, which had always buzzed with people at this hour, was almost empty. We found only four people there, and we did not know any of them. One stood shaving in front of a mirror, another was drying himself and singing, and two more were talking under the shower in loud voices.

We undressed as slowly as we could, pushed our feet into a pair of shower sandals, and settled back to look and to listen. The floor was wet, and the plaster was already peeling from the walls — one could feel that the place was in a state of neglect. Most of the old-time members are in new houses equipped with running water and showers. The shower house's only customers must be bachelors in temporary quarters, hired workers and young people in training. It isn't what it used to be.

We picked up a piece of soap that was lying on a shelf and went in to take a shower. One of the two men there was brown from the sun. The other was all white, except for his forearms and a triangle on his chest.

"Don't talk nonsense," he was saying. "We have switched from 16-inchers to 18-inchers. And the nut won't fit an 18-incher."

Somebody had walked in and began to undress. When he got through he took his bag with him and started shaving. Despite the swish of the water we could hear what he was saying. "What's doing out in the field?" he asked. "Couldn't be better" answered a voice.

"But you don't send anything to market?"

"No. There's not enough left."

"How long won't there be?"

"At least four months."

"Well what do you know! But the field is all right, isn't it? There's some blossoming, no?"

"Yes, yes. Anything you want. We gave them one spraying. It'll be all right."

The one who had been drying himself got through using his towel and started to dress. He finished singing "O Sole Mio" and began to whistle something out of Tchaikovsky's Pathetique. When he got to a place where he didn't know how to go on, he started again from the beginning. A girl joined in beyond the wall.

"Is that you, Hanna?" he asked.

"Who's this, Yeske?" came a woman's deep voice from beyond the wall.

"Yes. What are you doing here?"

"What am I doing here? There's a question for you! I'm grading oranges. All right?"

He didn't answer and went on dressing. He put on a white undershirt instead of his grey work one, but his drawers for after work were grey too. He started singing "O Sole Mio" again.

"I'll tell you what," came a voice from the shaving room. "I'm prepared to go to the theatre every day, but I just can't read in that room. Since I've been living there, I've stopped reading."

From beyond the wall came the creaking of an opening door and the woman who had come in said hello. Somebody answered her and wooden sandals started clomping on the wet floor. They exchanged a few words which we couldn't make out and then, when the faucets were suddenly turned off, we heard one of them say:

"It isn't as simple as all that, no mam. First of all you've got to take ten lessons and that runs into a lot of money. If you take less than ten lessons he won't accept the responsibility for having you pass the test. But it's not so bad. If you don't pass the first time you can try again."

Meantime the music lover had finished dressing and walked out, whistling Schubert's Unfinished. The door opened and one of the kibbutz sworn bachelors came in. We recognized him and said hello. We exchanged a few words like, What's new, What's doing with you, Do you run across the old gang sometimes, Where are you working and, They were the good old days.

He wanted us to stay for supper. We asked what there was to eat. "We eat well," he said, "there's meat and vegetables and soup and fruit or pudding." We said thank you. We said we had to be in Haifa in another hour.

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EVERYBODY is talking about diets these days. It's enough to drive you crazy. Wherever you eat, you hear talk of calories, proteins, carbohydrates and fats. Everybody who is fat wants to be thin and everybody who is thin wants to be tall. Eshed drivers want Tarzan bodies and stout ladies want to look like Marilyn Monroe.

If we wanted to lose weight once upon a time, it was not for the sake of the absolute beauty of a Tarzan body but mainly because of our trousers. There is nothing more depressing in the whole wide world than trousers which won't button up after a meal. And yet we've never sunk so low as to go on a diet. Better buy a new pair of trousers than drink potato juice instead of red wine.

What gets us most is the special vocabulary of dieters. A typical conversation between two of them sounds something like this:

"What did you eat today?"

"Just a minute" (Pulls out a slip of paper and reads out): "One devilled egg..."

"With mayonnaise? You crazy?"

"No, no! Sour milk instead of mayonnaise."

"That's all right. Seventy-five calories. Go on."

"Fifty grams of boiled string beans, raw carrots, half a potato and 100 grams of steak."

"Hold it. Beans 30 calories, carrots 20, half-potato 30, steak 275, all together 630 calories. That all? What about ice-cream?"

"Didn't touch it. That's all."

"Very good. Very good. Now you want to hear what I had?"

And so it goes on and on. This kind of conversation gets on our nerves. Bu if you want to lose weight just the same, don't forget the classic precept: "He who wants to be thin must work like a horse, drink like a fish, run like Zatopek, sleep like a bear, and eat like a bird." A sample diet follows:

Breakfast: Breadcrust with eggshell, coffee water and raw cabbage. **Lunch:** Glass of watermelon juice, chopped fig leaves two kilos of carrots, air-stuffed squash and a dry bone. **Supper:** Dry matzos, tomato stuffed with tomato puree, pot cheese, skimmed milk and a short prayer.

That's it. Just eat that and you'll see what a change will take place in you within a month. You won't recognize yourself. We don't hold with diets, though. As long as a man can support his weight on his elbows, he has nothing to worry about.

Streets of Nazareth and Cambodian Buddhas

COUNTRYSIDE ART SHOWS AT EIN HOD, HAZOREA GALLERIES

AN important problem fortour sinks almost out of the Ein Hod art colony has been the art gallery essential to an artists' village. The idea of a collection donated from the residents' own production did not work out and has been severely criticized, for the work did not always reflect the artists' abilities. This year, instead of an inferior permanent collection, small group shows of Ein Hodians are being arranged. Absurd though it is to talk of "Ecole d'Ein Hod," at this stage, the first show did reveal certain traits which were not always visible in the artists' Haifa exhibitions.

For example, Slonim's watercolours, no more than sketches, still remained complete in themselves: a placid "Kinneret" in blue and green, a second one of blue clouds on a white sky, a delicate piece of calligraphy, and a "Nazareth" street scene of Alva-like figures and schematic outlines. Again, real strength emanates from Rubinstein's drawings of nudes, but they require more proportioning. Their conspicuous angularity is evident, too, in a neat statuette (in lead).

Schlesinger's old insistence on clear, shadowless outlines and surfaces is recognizable in his new decorative style (which, incidentally, could serve for weaving designs). The Haifa and Safad oils have gentle harmonies — white dresses and white houses, broad grey roads constituting visual focus. His portraits tend to a sort of Byzantinism. Schiffer's oils and watercolours, "Flowers", "Flower Seller" and "Market," restated her loyalty to Impressionism but, this time, were of more pronounced colours.

Yancu, veteran of Dadaism also exhibited. His "Olive Press" (an Ein Hod landmark) and "Burned Village," the first an expert piece of constructive Cubism, the second a formal design in yellow on blue, orange and purple, both declared the principle of abstraction. Gallia's massive oils disappointed after her portraits at a Haifa show.

Mokady and Gross

A second show is now on, exhibiting the work of another group. It contains two artists who, at different stages of development, are thinking along the same lines, viz., towards the expression of significant space. Mokady, perhaps the Israel artist most liberated from literary bonds, has some very soft harmonies in which lilac or a kind of madder dominate, while the background stresses colour areas by contrast. Only in a single picture can one detect the starting point, where two yellow apples stand out sharply and the plate's contour sinks almost out of sight.

Gross, a younger man, moves in a similar direction. He has succeeded in fixing the spatial value of the background and reduced his motifs to essentials; but the literary angle still persists and his colours need polish.

Feigin's sculptures, whether in the round or in the wood bas-relief, are influenced by Henry Moore. This is a new development and I shall wait, with interest, to see their competent skill blend into the Feigin spirit. I liked Grossbard's unexpectedly good, "Still Life" which employs the same compositional approach as in his houses. Only the colours were a trifle anaemic.

Tal has some watercolours which I remember having seen at Ein Harod. One was very attractive but the absence of either number or name renders it hard to describe. A new arrival in Israel, Sadron, has some formalistic, slightly primitive paintings in rough, deep, pastel-like colours. Reichert's watercolours consist of romantic landscapes, direct statement and illustration.

INDO-CHINESE ART

WILFRID Israel House, at Hazorea, has once again made it in a small but finely arranged exhibition of "Ancient Art in Cambodia and Thailand." The hall is divided into two parts, in the first, photographs and, in the second, original specimens of Khmer sandstone and bronze sculpture, drawn from Hazorea's collection, supplemented by those of D. Hacohen, R. Hecht and Y. Walter.

There are photographs of Angkor, supreme example of that civilization's architecture, its far vistas extending to the front of long, low facades firmly planted on the ground. When the structures tower up, the massive iced cake of an Oriental late Baroque or Rococo leaves one fatigued. The basreliefs of kings at war recall Assyrian sculptures, but a sugary sensuousness permeates the shapely martial figures. Indeed, at times, male curves seem more accentuated than the female counterparts. Heaven and Hell might have emanated from some mediaeval cathedral — Heaven placidly dull as usual, Hell full of earnest activity, the two separated by a line of sinuous figures, partly human, partly bird or animal, rhythmically dancing.

Another series of photographs illustrates the conversion of Apollo into Buddha. The Orientalization of the Greek deity begins in second century Ghandara and, as late as sixth-century Siam and India, Buddha still sports a very presentable toga, a garment which Apollo certainly never was. Yet the great difference is in the face, between the serene unsmiling classical countenance and the smile of Buddha, a smile which does not appear to best effect in photography.

Only in the presence of the originals does one grasp the realism in the depiction of the smile. The little wooden Boddhisatva from ninth-century Siam is an example of your perfect pietist. His eyes, like those of every Buddha or Boddhisatva, are humbly cast downwards. He is a very serious man. In another instance, you meet the poker face. The screwed up eyes of a 12th century Cambodian Boddhisatva exude a self-satisfaction.

But, in the same period, the resemblance to the Mona Lisa smile becomes more apparent. Nevertheless the basic realism precludes uniformity. The clear simple lines of a 14th Century face are those of childlike innocence. But ever again and again, a exotic soupcon makes it hard to enter fully into this statement of spiritual sublimation, tones so inadequately expressive of one of the great transcendentalist religions in the world. It may appear in the depiction of the nostrils, in the turn of the lips, in the frizzed hair. Lastly, in Thailand between the 14th and 16th centuries, it has become the face of a very thoughtful professor who would look well in evening dress.

As you see, a very concentrated and fascinating show.

B.

Three Artists House Exhibitions

NATHANIEL Jacobson of Boston, whose show of gouaches and watercolours opened at the Jerusalem Artists House on Saturday, is an intriguing many-sided personality. All of the 18 paintings exhibited are of high quality and extremely interesting.

Yet Jacobson's eclecticism defies any attempt to define his style. There are stylized Jewish scenes, extremely clever in their division of space, abstract compositions, of which "Negev" and "Beersheba Full Moon" are the most fascinating; experiments in the French fashion, like "Cactus and the Old City"; and surrealist escapades, such as "Ein Hod" and "Israel Landscape" — all of them extremely good. The murals, again, of which photographs are shown, are imbued with quite a different artistic personality.

The general impression, thus, is that of a highly accomplished, sophisticated artist of excellent taste who likes "to speak in tongues." To be able to determine what Jacobson's definite language of personal artistic expression is like, one looks forward to a large exhibition of the pictures for which those tiny paintings are obviously sketches.

Dr. Rivka Ashbel

DR. Rivka Ashbel, also exhibiting at the Artists House, is a scientist of high repute who prides herself in the claim that "she paints despite the fact that she cannot paint." Obviously afraid to lose her status as a "Primitive," she does her very best to conceal the fact that in six years of uninstructed painting she has involuntarily but almost unavoidably taught herself how to paint.

Flower pieces 4, 10 and 13 are painted with undeniable competence. "The Bewitched Castle" is simply a fine picture. In regrettable contrast, however, the artist also exhibits a number of forced "Child Paintings" and heavily overcrowded florals, not to speak of such clear failures as "Waves". The surface texture of these paintings is not "primitive" but simply ugly and unpleasant.

Dr. Ashbel, we suggest, should drop her self-imposed obligation to be a "Primitive Painter" and try her best to be a good painter.

Kurt Dublon

KURT DUBLON, the third of the present Artists House exhibitors, is, so we believe, a gifted naturalistic painter. As long as he sticks to nature, he succeeds. Those of his gouaches or watercolours which have a sound graphic skeleton are quite successful, as are his attempts to capture some atmospheric mood. The very moment he begins to "stylize", however, he fails. Our modest advice is that he severely restrict himself for some time to depicting only what he sees.

Th.F.M.

Brain Impulses Studied

By a Special Correspondent

"TRYING to find out how the brain works is like listening in to the conversations of all the people on five planets the size of our earth, ceaselessly chattering and bickering with one another," said Dr. Grey Walter in a talk broadcast in the B.B.C. programme "London Calling Asia." Dr. Walter, author of the widely read book, "The Living Brain," is a physiologist at the Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol, and has made a speciality of using electronics in the study of the brain and mind.

Until quite recently, Dr. Walter explained, the only way of studying brain function was by observing people's behaviour because the brain was so well protected by the skull. But during the past twenty years, electronic machines had been used more and more to make contact with the brain cells more directly.

Minute Battery

Every cell (there were ten thousand million in the head, all connected with nerve fibres) was like a minute electric battery; whenever it received or sent a message it produced a very small electric current, and these currents could be detected from outside on the surface of the head with the help of electronic amplifiers.

By this means, the pulses of activity became strong enough to move recording pens over chart paper or light up the screens of cathode ray tubes as in a television receiver.

Although the brain might act in unison, the different parts had different jobs to do and nearly always behaved almost independently. Consequently, quite a lot of amplifiers were used at the same time, and the complicated charts or photographs they made were called electroencephalograms — E.E.G. for short. Everybody had a very characteristic brain chart. The different parts of the brain could be watched in action and signs of damage or disease could be detected.

When the study of the electrical activity of the brain began, Dr. Grey Walter said, it was discovered that when a part of the brain became active — for example by receiving a signal from the eyes that there was something interesting to look at — the electrical activity did not become greater but actually seemed to diminish — at any rate it became less regular. This discovery completely changed the current ideas about how the brain worked, for it seemed that when at rest, the brain did not relapse into complete inactivity; large clumps of brain cells started to beat together in rhythm "like soldiers marking time."

The meaning of this resting activity was not known for certain, Dr. Grey Walter said, but one explanation was that it represented a tireless search in the brain for information. As long as the search was going on without success, the waves of activity continued, but when an important message came in the rhythmic raking ceased and the cells concerned were turned on to give full attention to the fresh discovery.

Wave Analysor

In order to sort out the various rhythms, an auxiliary piece of apparatus called the Wave Analysor was used. This machine was very useful not only in identifying disorders of the brain, but also in measuring the differences between normal persons. The most fascinating part of the work was trying to find the link between the electrical changes in the brain and the character and behaviour of the individual concerned, and in this way it was hoped to forge a permanent link between psychology and physiology.

One of the most promising lines of research at the moment, Dr. Grey Walter said, was the use of these electrical methods for the study of learning. The brain was essentially the organ of learning, and the human brain particularly had evolved an almost infinitely adaptable storehouse of experience. Now at last electrical signs of the effect of experience, and even of memories, were beginning to be discovered in the brain.

The more we see of the intimate details of the brain at work," Dr. Grey Walter said, "the more we admire the elegance, economy and individuality of its design."

in the groove

By JOHANAN ZARAI

"ONE must write such good music that good theatre results in spite of it." These words were spoken by a man who created one of the most controversial opera scores of our century, and certainly a work of more than temporary significance.

Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" is indeed a brilliant example of good music that at the same time succeeds in creating a sonorous basis for genuine theatre. "When I decided to write an opera" the composer continues in his comments, "I had no other plan than to render to the theatre what was the theatre's that is, to build music in such a way it would never deviate from its function of serving the drama."

"Wozzeck" was written between 1917 and 1921 and received its first performance soon after its completion. Yet more than a quarter of a century was to pass before we could hear a revival. The recently released four side recording of the complete opera (Columbia) presents a top performance of the work that deserves utmost appreciation for everyone, from the recording engineer to the most insignificant choir member, who had a part in the production, sung in the original German.

Listening to the play-back of this recording, one might not be aware of the difficulties which face the performers — not until one has a glance at the score. They lie mainly in the vocal line, with its constanly changing sharps and flats, semi-intoned *Sprechgesang* phrases, nervous rubato pulsation and the like. I think that "Tristan," "Electra" or "Peter Grimes" must be child's play for an artist who has once sung Wozzeck. No less difficult are the orchestra leader's problems, or a host of others. Columbia could hardly have found a more ideal conductor than that perfectionist Dmitri Mitropoulos, or a better *ensemble* than the New York Philharmonic. The title role is magnificently handled by Mack Harrel. Among the other members of the cast I best liked Joseph Mordin's Captain and Eileen Farrell as an enigmatic Marie. The choir is that of the Schola Cantorum, under the direction of Dr. Hugh Ross. Hearing Columbia's "Wozzeck" is an experience.

Radio Review

Religion Over the Ether

THE weekly period placed at the disposal of the Jerusalem Municipality was extended somewhat last Friday to permit both the Mayor, Mr. Agron, and his deputy, Rabbi Porush to state the arguments for and against the establishment of Professor Glueck's archaeological institute in Jerusalem. This proved a highly commendable innovation in the series. Both men spoke with obvious sincerity, and the listener had every opportunity to draw his own conclusions.

The issue involved, however, is not municipal but national, and it is a pity that this broadcast was heard at lunch-time. As far as I remember, it is the first time any aspect of religion has been debated over the air, and it deserved a more prominent billing, say in the "Pro and Con" series. It is doubtful whether Rabbi Porush would have had much to add because — as in the recent case against diplomatic relations with Germany — there is little to supplement the original statement of principle, but the experiment would have been worth trying.

THE ubiquitous Mr. Ben-Herzl turned up with two more features during the past week. The first of these was eminently timely, dealing with the Suez Canal. It started with a recording of Nasser announcing its nationalization, continued with a summary of the history of the Canal scheme and its execution, and concluded with world reaction to Nasser's action.

The programme was topical and therefore of extreme interest. One wishes that other major world events — even outside our own immediate perspective — would regularly receive similar coverage. The format was radiogenic without any particular scintillation. This series would be more effective if its budget could be extended to another two participants, to supplement the three regulars who have to play as many parts as Sacha Guitry in one of his historical films, but in a sixth of the time.

Ya'akov Ben-Herzl's other feature was "How to conduct a meeting" (not "How to run a seshiva" as the Hebrew title could also have been translated). It was sponsored by the Productivity Institute and was designed to illustrate certain basic rules of procedure.

The method selected was an illustration of how a meeting should not be conducted. This was described in the well-known style of Israel radio humour, which — for all I know — may even be regarded by some as funny. Within this framework, the feature was very successful — delightfully constructed and executed. The exaggeration may have been so far-fetched that even offenders who were listening may not have recognized themselves, but this presumably was a calculated risk.

LAST Saturday's edition of "Three in a Boat" was well worth hearing. The measure of popularity of this feature is that I do not have to switch it on — I can hear it from my neighbours. It has earned its place as the Number One series currently being broadcast. The verbal answers were a little below par although Gabriel Zifrony's definition of "a luxury" as "a lifeguard in a *mikveh*" is a classic. Zadok Savir's imitations of popular singers were excellent. Incidentally, Kol Zion is preparing an English version of this feature with the same team (Shimoni - Shmuckler - Haezrachi) in charge.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Stefan Zweig's "Letter from an Unknown Woman" with Hannah Rovina (tonight at 8.10); "New Faces" (tomorrow at 1); David Samuel on the everyday use of isotopes (tomorrow at 5.45); Israel and the I.L.O. (Sunday at 8.25); "Atoms in the service of peace" (Sunday at 10.15); Unknown works of Haydn (Mon. at 8); Aharon Meged's "An Unusual Action" (Mon. at 9.30); Sibelius concert recorded in Finland (Tues. at 9.15).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M

News: Hebrew: 6.25, 7.00 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including news): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Yisrae, Yitzhaki. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 2.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.02 "Youth Corner." 4.30 "Music from all over the World" — Recordings from the Canadian Broadcasting Service. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Fauré: Pavane (Conductor: Efrem Kurtz). Prokofiev: Violin Concerto in D (Soloist: David Oistrakh). Saint-Saens: Symphony No. 3 in C-minor op. 78 (With Organ). 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 In the Diaspora. 8.10 Reading by Hanna Robina from Stephen Sweig. 8.45 Songs of the Nations. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Brahms: Trio in A-minor for Piano, Clarinet and Cello, op. 114, played by Franz Holletschek, Leopold Wlack and Franz Kwarda; Debussy: Sonata for Harp, Viola and Flute, played by Laura Newell, Milton Katims and John Wummer; Chopin: Piano Trio in G-minor, op. 8, played by the Wilkomirski Trio. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Buxtehude: Prelude and Fugue in F. for Organ, played by Power-Biggs. Monteverdi: "Ballo delle Ninfe d'Istro", Madrigal. Respighi: "Feste Romane" (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini) (R). 9.45 New Inventions — Ed. Dr. Nathan Sharon. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Mozart: Violin Concerto in A-major, K. 219, (Soloist: Jasha Haifetz). 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Excerpts from "New Faces" (R). 1.45 Cantoral recordings. 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Opera: Puccini: "Madame Butterfly," Act Two. First Scene, presented by the Metropolitan Opera, New York. 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.15 "Dances through the centuries." 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 "Ron Ami." 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions & Answers — Shmulik Rosen. 8.30 Israel Composers: Avidom: Flute Concerto (Soloist: Hanoch Tal-Oren); Orgad: Choreographic Impressions, played by the Symphony Orchestra of the Israel Defence Forces, conducted by Rav-Seren Shalom Riklis. 8.55 Bible Reading: Nehemia — Chaps. 1 & 2. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 10.00 "Jam Session." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 460, 255, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): **Today:** 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Turkish. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Israel Folk Music. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.

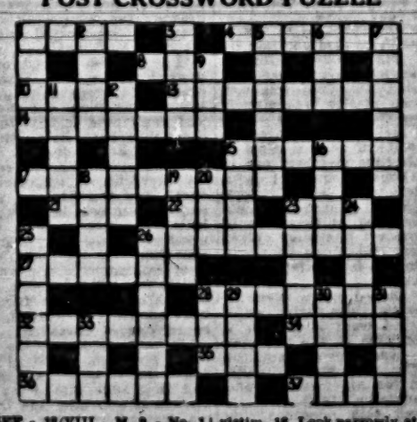
Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Mugravit. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): **Today:** (Programme to South Africa): 8.00 News. 8.05 "A Tourist in Israel." 8.20 Readings for Shabbat "Ki Tetsei": talk by Yechiel Ben Yehuda. 8.30 From Week to Week. **Tomorrow:** 8.00 News. 8.05 "South Africans in Israel." 8.20 "Guests in Israel" — Lionel Hampton. 8.30 Yiddish Programme. **Today:** 12.15 a.m. News. 12.20 Readings for Shabbat: Ki Tetsei: talk by Yechiel Ben Yehuda. 12.30 "The Dead Sea Scrolls" — II. **Tomorrow:** 12.15 a.m. Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 12.25 This also Happened. 12.30 "Around the Settlements." 12.45 Musical Medley.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 226 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Requests Programme for Hospitals. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.50 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.60 Friday night Concert: Works by Wolf-Ferari & Beethoven. 8.30 Excerpts from Operas. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1956." — at your request. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 "Behind the Curtain & on the Screen." 8.00 Officers Tell. 8.15 Marching Tunes. 8.40 The Night following Shabbat: 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.85, 16.36, 16.02, 19.42 M.): 18.30-19.00. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the Weekly British Press and M.P. Affairs.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



TOSEF - 12/VIII - M. 9 - No. 1 **POST CrossWoRD Puzzle -Y-ACROSS.** — 1. Quarrel that may be plain in court. 4. Change positions. 8. The way to finish a floor show? 10. Original ladies. 12. Ships in which a boy is surrounded by girls. 14. Even less sensible. 15. Pop Lee's folks. 17. To do so is all in the day's work for an actor. 21. Mug from Massachusetts. 23. Part of "14 Across" is false! 25. Meal in the state apartments. 26. Not hens. 27. Uncle Joe. 28. Legal proceedings of some size. 32. Just a natural impulse. 34. Girl's name. 35. Long fish. 36. Tube so figured as to describe an angle. 37. Not a good place to go to. DOWN. — 1. Golf starts. 2. A smoker may buy the lighter kind. 3. Venetian bigwig. 5. May be all wet in your pocket. 6. Also short of tools. 7. Horse I got from a tradesman. 8. May be cold, though almost warm. 11. Musical fewer? 12. Ella. 15. Say prayers, we hear, for the victim. 16. Look narrowly at him! 18. Land mass. 19. Prepare to cut the end off a plank? 20. Assistance from Ida. 22. Shy and nervous. 24. Creature that supplies extras? 25. Though living in snowy parts, has only one ski. 26. Restricts to a certain amount. 28. An expert in space travel. 29. Not a dish from the East. 30. More than one region. 31. What Lim makes with canvas. 33. Have a rest.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION ACROSS. — 1. Pastor. 5. Cob. 8. (n)Wall(ow). 9. Loaf. 10. C-hale-t. 11. Si. Swithin. 12. Inks. 15. Lea. 16. L-in-en. 17. Pores. 20. Yet. 22. Was (saw). 23. Miser. 24. Speed. 26. Leo. 27. Nice. 28. Star-board. 31. Tether. 33. Frig. 34. Ewes. 4. Rattled. 5. C-low-s. 6. Hist. 7. Marine-s. 12. Sea. 14. Bite. 15. Owns. 19. Radishes. 20. Victor-y. 21. Sported. 24. Sea (fever). 25. Dearer. 28. Loser. 29. Rams. 30. Dens.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

MOST DIFFICULT TO BID

BOTH sides are vulnerable, and you, sitting South, pick up the following hand:

S. K 10 8 4
H. K Q 8
D. —
C. A Q J 8 7 6

This is a match-points duplicate tournament. East, dealer, opens with one heart. Unable to double because of an eventual two diamonds reply you simply overcall with two clubs. West makes a weak raise to two hearts, and North delights you with two spades. Now East bids three diamonds — the first time that the suit of which you are devoid has been mentioned. What is now your best bid?

Let me warn you right away that unless you are very careful you may be on your way to collecting a poor score.

East is marked with an average opening hand containing a red two-suiter, and West probably has little more than some sort of freakish distribution. North should have 1½—2 honour tricks (you, South, have given him no special encouragement yet beyond a competitive bid at the two-odd level); moreover, he is more likely than not to have some kind of fit with your clubs, either three little clubs, or maybe even the king. Even if he does not hold the king of clubs, that key card is likely to be well placed before the tenace, since all the high cards have already been accounted for as being divided between North, East and South.

The implication is clear: six spades should be an excellent contract, unless North holds the worthless ace of diamonds. It is, therefore, your primary duty to establish whether there is no duplication of values, and in order to do so you should proceed forthwith to show your first round controls. But remember this: **an alert West will throw a monkey-wrench into your machinery and cap the six spades bid with seven hearts or diamonds.**

You should, therefore brace yourself for a surgical operation. Your obvious goal is to buy the hand at six spades (unless, as stated above, your partner holds the useless diamond ace); if you are outbid, you will have no choice but to gamble it out at seven spades!!! It will make little difference in match-points whether you defend in seven diamonds or go down in seven spades; but seven spades bid and made will bring you a cold top.

As soon as this simple truth has percolated to your mind, your best line of action becomes clear. Seven spades can probably be made on a diamond lead — therefore make sure East does lead a diamond. Instead of warning him about your void, you must now befuddle the whole table, your own partner included, by cue-bidding three hearts. This bid has a triple purpose:

1. It will request your partner to show his first round controls in any of the unbid suits — i.e., he will co-operate by showing the diamond ace, or warn you with cue-bidding hearts himself if he has the heart ace,
2. It will coax East to open with a diamond against six spades, thereby assuring your side of a favourable opening lead for an overtrick,
3. Should you, however, be pushed into seven spades, a diamond lead is mandatory in order to give your partner any reasonable play for that ambitious contract.

The actual outlay was:

	S. A J 9 6 3 2 H. 3 D. 10 4 3 C. K 9 3	
S. — H. 9 6 D. Q J 9 C. 10 5 4	W E S	S. Q 7 5 H. A J 10 7 5 D. A K 6 2 C. 4
	S. K 10 8 4 H. K Q 8 D. — C. A Q J 8 7 6	

The bidding was:

East	South	West	North
1H	2C	2H	2S
3D	3H	5D	6C
Db	—	6D	—
—	6S	7D	—
—	7S	—	—
Db	—	—	—

Dummy ruffed the king of diamonds, and the lead of a low trump located at once the missing queen of spades, for a lay-down for all the thirteen tricks.

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THE HANDICAPPED SEX

By Edward Crankshaw

LONDON.—THIRTY-nine years have passed since the Russian Revolution, which was to lead, among other things, straight to the feminist's paradise. The equality of the sexes was one of the sturdiest planks in the Bolshevik programme, and ever since then, Moscow has never ceased to boast of the enlightened policy which gave women the chance to shine equally with men in every sphere. Yet in all those 39 years, only one woman has risen to the highest level in politics, and only a handful have outstandingly distinguished themselves in other spheres.

The one woman is Madame Ekaterina Furtseva, who has recently been impressing Britain by the sheer force of her mind and the attractiveness of her person. Madame Furtseva came as leader of the Supreme Soviet delegation, which toured Britain last month. But this was, no doubt, simply Madame Furtseva's excuse to have a look at Britain. As one of the most powerful figures in the Soviet Union, she was separated by a gulf from the rather dim bunch of political stooges she was supposed to be leading.

For a long time as the Moscow Party Secretary, Madame Furtseva has been virtually dictator of the capital and all the region round. And, last February, she was the first woman ever to be elected to the Party Presidium, as a candidate member together with Marshal Grigory Zhukov and others. People are wondering whether this marks the start of a new development — or whether Madame Furtseva is in fact such an exceptional person that in competition with the toughest and most ambitious group of males in the world she simply cannot be held down.

I should say it is the beginning of a new development. It is quite obvious that Madame Furtseva is a highly remarkable creature, quite able to hold her own on her exalted summit; but it is equally obvious that under Stalin she would never have been allowed to scale that summit. In a word, after four decades, some attempt is being made to encourage Soviet women to go for the highest prizes.

This is new. Until the elevation of Madame Furtseva it could justly be said that the vaunted equality of the sexes in the Soviet Union meant in effect the equality of the exploited. By thus proclaiming the equality of men and women, the Government was able to make the most unscrupulous use of women. They were wanted for work; and they were used for work which, in Western countries no woman would be expected to do. They were used for the heaviest labour, on the farms, in the countryside and in the towns: for years, visitors to Moscow have been sickened by the sight of frail old women cleaning out drains and carting snow off the streets in the depths of the night.

For years, women have been used in this way to release men for the factories and to take the place of men condemned to forced labour. For years, the mass of Soviet women have worked because they had to — and the celebrated creches and kindergartens which so delighted the eyes of sentimental tourists were instituted not so much to give women the opportunity to work and get outside their homes, but because, whether they liked it or not, women were forced to work in order to survive.

On a higher level, women were employed in great numbers as doctors, scientists and teachers, not because the State wanted to relieve them of the tyranny of the home, but because the State had to have doctors and scientists and teachers — and there were not enough men to go round.

Thus, in this endless round of working to live, Soviet women have not for the most part had time or opportunity to develop their peculiar qualities. This is the answer to those who say that the equality of the sexes in the Soviet Union has proved one thing and one thing only: that in most higher activities women are inferior to men. Perhaps they are. But the experience of the Soviet Union has not proved it. Men have kept their stranglehold on the government of the country.

What will be interesting to see is whether Madame Furtseva will set a new fashion, whether she will use her influence to make opportunities for her sisters, and, if so, whether the sisters will respond to the opportunities.

(Copyright)

VISITOR'S GALLERY

Spokesman's First Look

By Paul Kohn

A YOUNG woman who speaks for 107,000 American Jewish women is now on her first visit to Israel, "to have a look around."

Miss Bernice Solomon of New York is head of the Public Relations Department of the National Council of Jewish Women, the oldest national women's organization in the U.S. The organization, founded in 1893, numbers among its members orthodox, reform, conservative, indifferent, Zionist and even anti-Zionist Jewesses. Nevertheless, the National Council is definitely pro-Israel, and most recently has played an active part in efforts to get U.S. arms for Israel.

But not all the organization's efforts have met with the same lack of success as the "Arms for Israel" plea. With the influx of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe to the U.S. at the beginning of the century, the National Council of Jewish Women was a pioneer in social welfare work and occupational guidance among them. At that time too, white slave traders had their eyes on buxom young immigrant women, and sometimes these had to be snatched from this menace. Even then the organization had a probationary programme for delinquents.

Many Helped

Many are the well established men and women, says Miss Solomon, who come to the organization these days, and say "I come to shake your hands. Without the start you gave me I would never have made it."

From 1912 on, the National Council pressed the Federal Government for social legislation to include regulated working hours, child labour control and pure food and drug laws. The organization is particularly interested in U.S. immigration laws.

After World War I, the Council established its "Overseas Programme" to help European Jewry, and after World War II this was greatly expanded. Now it includes Israel, where aid is diverted mainly into educational channels. An annual grant of $50,000 is made to train high-school teachers in Israel, besides the clothing, equipment, and toys sent for schools. Best known, however, is the Council's "Scholarship Scheme" from which some 70 Israelis have benefited. Postgraduates or persons outstanding in their field of work are chosen for advanced study in some of the best American universities. This year's group of four men and seven women will leave for the U.S at the end of this month.

The Israelis are picked by a screening committee whose chairman is Mrs. Charlotte Karfiol, herself one of the first Israel students to come to the U.S. under the Council's project.

Miss Solomon, Brooklyn-born of Hungarian parents, is looking at Israel with the searching eye of a journalist, for besides speaking to reporters on behalf of her organization, she is also editor of the magazine "Council Woman". She has told her Jewish Agency and P.I.O. hosts here that she wants to "experience" the country from Galilee to Eilat in the three weeks she is spending here.

Miss Solomon entered journalism at the age of 20, as a society columnist for a provincial newspaper. Later she became assistant editor of the Z.O.A. publication "The American Zionist," and did freelance magazine writing. She joined the National Council of Jewish Women, as assistant public relations director six years ago, and does a good deal of travelling in Europe.

She adds that Zionism is "an outmoded word" in the U.S. "But Israel is not," she points out.

GIANT SIZE

FAMILY sizes and giant tubes are gaining wider popularity because it is so much easier for housewives to buy in quantity as well as benefit from the saving in cost.

Not many local firms have as yet offered the public this advantage. Latest entry is the giant tube of "Taya" toothpaste, advertised under the arithmetic wizardry of 2x1=3, which means you have triple the weight of an ordinary tube of toothpaste for only double the price. *(Advt.)*

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

HOUSE full of children continues to be entertaining, exasperating and stimulating. Discover that the surest way to counteract a fit of blues or homesickness is to take the sufferer into the kitchen with me and let her (or him) dry the knives and forks or put the plates away. Extreme cases are permitted to make pudding, this treatment being infallible, except in the case of my own children who, naturally not affected by homesickness, say that kitchen chores depress them. (Must be something in this inheritance business after all.) However, remembering own childhood have no doubt they will find domestic duties, despised at home, positively alluring when they are guests. Come to think of it, helping one's hostess to clean up in the kitchen is definitely a pleasure compared with doing the same in one's own. Have often noticed men who could not locate the materials for a cup of tea hanging cheerfully for hours over a charcoal grill in the garden.

★

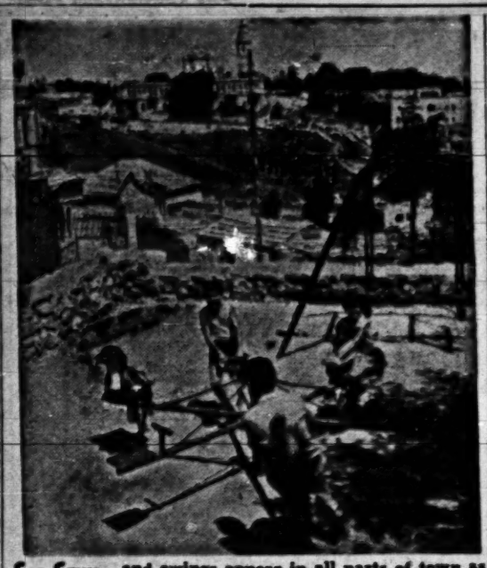
CHILDREN eagerly squash themselves into the car to visit the Lebanese border. On the way we sing in semi-English "John Brown's Bobby" and "My Body Lies over the Ocean" and no amount of argument can convince the children that they are not being logical. When we reach the border, they rush to put one foot into Lebanon in order to tell their friends that they have been abroad. Can see nothing in Lebanon except two small goats which look exactly like Israel goats to me. Point out the beautiful scenery all around. Children give it a cursory glance and settle down to play "five stones" (which they have prudently brought with them) with one of the frontier guards named Aryeh who turns out to be an expert.

★

ON the way back, we visit a private farm where they have 80 pigs. Children, most of whom have never seen pigs before, are delighted, especially with the very small ones, no bigger than puppies with spots on their skin and very appealing expressions. One little girl says that the biggest porker — "who must weight five tons at least" — reminds her of her mathematics teacher. He speaks like him, too, she adds, when the monster, insulted, snorts at us fiercely. They stand and stand, and the smell becomes rather overpowering. I smoke my first cigarette in 12 years to protect my nose a little. Children are all very upset to see me smoking and tell me sharply that daddy will not like it.

★

ON reaching home, they ask at once if they can return to the frontier the next day, and the day after that, too. I tell them that there is nothing to be seen there that they haven't seen today and what there was to see they didn't even look at. Oh they don't want to see anything they assure me, they only want to play "five stones" with Aryeh.



See-Saws and swings appear in all parts of town as the Jerusalem Municipality carries out its plan to give the children of all quarters playgrounds. Shown here is the one in the old Yemin Moshe Quarter, below the Old City Wall.

Photo by Braun

Domestic Letter Box

Calories

READING your article in the issue of Aug. 2, "Average Israeli Consumed 2960 Calories Daily Last Year" one gets the impression that to be considered a developed and civilized country the population must consume more calories and more fats. Our goal, one feels, seems to be to arrive at the same consumption standard as that existing in Britain and America.

Such a point of view is fallacious: the need of calories and the use of high caloric value nutrients such as fats depends on climatic conditions, and it is more than natural that a Briton or American living in a country with a low average yearly temperature needs more calories and fats than an Israeli living in a hot country.

On the other hand, it is a pity that we are developing a trend to eat fewer grains and more fats. The grains, and especially the whole ones contain valuable proteins and vitamins of the B complex indispensable for metabolic functions of our body, while the fats are responsible for many metabolic ailments.

By the way, we are lucky that our milk contains only about 2.6 per cent fat and not 3.5 per cent as in Western countries, otherwise we would be helping to produce more dyspeptic disorders (vomiting, diarrhoea) in our infants, especially during the *sharav*.

DR. J. W.

Haifa, August 6

Salts in any Odd Jar

I BOUGHT a jar of what I hope are Tiberias salts. I can't be quite sure they are not common kitchen salt because the jar is closed with a simple screwed-on lid and the label is attached with a rubber band and not glued on the jar. On this semi-detached label there is nothing written to prove that the salts have been extracted under medical control, no name of doctor or medical commission to certify that they are what they pretend to be.

The jar contains salts for about four full baths. It costs IL2.400. The first jar I bought was square, the second is round and seems smaller. One cannot return the empty jar. I found the bath very pleasant and invigorating but any salt bath might have the same effect. I think your readers would be interested to know how the salts are extracted and why the price is so high.

A. GARVIN

Tel Aviv, July 23.

Reply from The Hamei Tiberia Co.

PERMIT us to state that we supply "Tiberias Bath Salts" only to pharmacies. We feel sure that no reputable pharmacy would be party to any form of substitution, or to the retailing of a product which is not what its label purports it to be.

With reference to the outer packaging, we must admit that due to circumstances beyond our control (we do not manufacture glass containers) we were unable to obtain a further supply of the rectangular jar. Might we inform Mr. Garvin that irrespective of the shape of the jar, the contents are at all times exactly the same in quality and quantity.

In view of the extremely hygroscopic nature of the salts, we have to pack them in hermetic containers. The Company is now experimenting with a tubular plastic packaging which, if successful, it is hoped will enable us to market the salts at a lower price in the near future.

THE HAMEI TIBERIA (Tiberias Hot Springs) Co. Ltd.

Mid-Season Show

SWELTERING under the oppressive heat and humidity, a small audience viewed an elegant fashion show of mid-season models, at the Oasis Cafe last week. The models presented by Salon Budapest (Mrs. Prinz-Mayer), though not spectacular, were elegant and simple and not overburdened with superfluous trimming.

A grey-white vertically striped straight dress, was buttoned down the front to the hips, had a small round collar, set in cuffed sleeves and mock pockets. The back was bloused with the belt worked in. Three pleats allowed for walking comfort. This sports frock was worn with yellow accessories.

The other models included a youthful light grey cotton-tweed suit (illustrated), a tight white linen frock with black embroidery, for afternoons and evenings. A Chinese bolero was worn with this. For the more sophisticated there was a dull black brocade outfit, touched with pink at the bosom, with a matching coat.

The well-adapted hats were by Bella, the jewellery by Anog, gloves by Gewuertz and shoes by Geva. Zimron's blouses were shown with Victor's slacks and Mirsu's skirts.

R.F.

Consumers Association Active

By J.P. Reporter

STEPS for improved methods of bread marketing and for a reduction in wastage are to be promoted by the Consumers Association, which will hold an exhibition and a symposium on bread in a few weeks' time in collaboration with Government institutions and bakers.

This was announced by Mrs. Irma Pollack, Chairman of the Association, at a recent Press conference in Tel Aviv. Bread is handled in an unhygienic way, unsuited to a country with a high standard of living. Large quantities of bread are thrown away when stale, and the public should be taught how to make use of dry bread, Mrs. Pollack said.

The Association acts as an agent through which consumers voice complaints and suggestions and also represents the consumer vis-à-vis the Government and economic institutions. The taxes on radio sets and electrical equipment in the Defence Bill were reduced as a result of the Association's intervention.

The Association will publish a leaflet on the hygienic use of milk. The leaflet has been drafted with the help of the Medical Association.

Negotiations are being held with fuel companies for the establishment of Kerosene stations to reduce the consumers' dependence on vendors. The Association has succeeded in persuading the kerosene men in Tel Aviv to make their rounds twice a day instead of once.

Another project is the proposed introduction of the "Quality symbol" to guarantee the standard of Israel products. As a result of pressure from the Association, the Government has revived an Administrative Order of 1950 requiring shops to mark commodities with prices.

mr. & mrs.

DEFROSTING: Many friends have told us that in this hot weather, while waiting for the refrigerator to defrost, many articles of food have spoiled.

It is, of course, unnecessary to defrost overnight in these days, as that is a sure way to have your food spoiled by morning. The following is a very rapid method:

(1) First, boil up a kettle of water. (2) While water is heating, empty your ice trays and have them ready nearby. (3 When water has boiled, turn off refrigerator, take everything out of your freezer compartment, fill ice trays with *boiling* water and put them back in freezer — one at the top, one at the bottom. Close freezer door. (4) Take all the rest of the food out of the refrigerator as quickly as possible. (5) By this time the ice should have begun to melt outside the freezer, and can be taken off in a "layer" or in "sticks." Remove ice rapidly wherever it has formed (ours also forms at the back of the freezer, and though a problem, that, too, can be taken out in pieces.

(6) When all ice is removed, dry freezer and refrigerator shelves and walls thoroughly. (7) Fill icetrays with cold water, return to freezer. Return all foods. Turn on refrigerator and close door. With care and method, this operation should take no more than 15 or 20 minutes.

STOP THE CHIPPING: If you find that your china chips when you put it into your metal wire basket to drain, then the tray is not raised enough from your (usually) marble-topped kitchen work area. We had this problem, and solved it by buying four medium-size rubber door stoppers. With an ordinary sharp knife we cut a groove in the top of each stopper deep enough for the wire of the basket to slip into it. We put the stoppers in the four corners of the tray, then half-filled the grooves with a good glue. Then, over the wire and to cover up the grooves, we placed the strips of rubber cut out of the stoppers. When glued tightly this held the stoppers in place and from then on chipping ceased. If well glued, the stoppers will remain in place indefinitely though frequently wetted.

Honey for the New Year

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

IN the heat and swelter, two fresh breezes came. One was my young daughter Ziona hailing from visiting Auntie Hilda at Arbelle with a pailful of honey which Uncle Avram (one-time reporter of *The Jerusalem Post*, now turned farmer) had taken fresh from the apiaries on the place. The honey is the finest of the fine with a flavour of condensed orange blossom, and in minutes the kids were at it like bees. Hot on the heels of the sweet gift came another, equally welcome: Lilian Cornfeld's newest cookery book — Honey in Food and Drink — (put out by the Production and Marketing Council for Honey). And both coming right before Rosh Hashana, as well as a fillip to fight the heat, were precious gifts indeed.

Before I had as much as a chance to glance at the book, the kids in the kitchen had turned to page 62 and in minutes had draped the pots and pans hanging up in the kitchen with garlands of pull-taffy which with great gusto I'm chewing with locked jaws as my hands type out the recipe:

Honey Taffy

2 cups sugar, 2/3 cup honey, ¼ cup water, ¼ cup cream, 3 tbsps. butter.

Put all ingredients except the butter into a pan. Stir until mixture boils and then cook until a drop of the candy becomes hard in water. (Remove from stove). Add the butter and stir until the mixture becomes thread-like. Pour into a buttered pan and mark into squares. This makes about 60 pieces.

Honey Sherbert

½ cup sugar, ¼ cup honey, ½ cup water, 4 mashed bananas, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 1 cup orange juice, 1 egg white.

Wonderful warm-weather dessert after a cold supper of meat cuts and salads!

Heat the water with the sugar and honey. Chill and add the juices, fruit and stiffly beaten egg white. Put into freezer and stir occasionally until of proper consistency.

Cold Drinks with Honey

Honey adds a delicate and delectable flavour to fruit drinks. I use it often, sometimes adding a crushed mint leaf to enhance the aroma even more. Here are some of Lilian's summer drinks that are a delight; use the bottled juices if you wish.

Honey Orange Drink

¼ cup orange juice, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 2 tbsps. honey, Ice.

Mix all together and serve.

Fruit & Honey Beverage

2 bananas, ½ cup juice of orange or grapes or watermelon, 2 tbsps. honey, 2 cups cold milk or leben or tea, ¼ cup lemon juice, Soda water as desired.

Mash the bananas and add the honey and juice. Mix this into the milk and whip up briskly. This is a most refreshing drink.

Chinese Beverage

This drink comes from the Far East: Mix equal parts of beer and tangy lemonade with good strong tea and use honey instead of sugar to sweeten. Another recipe is: 1 bottle beer, 3 tbsps. honey, 1 wine glass whiskey or red wine, ice, 1 small bottle of soda. Mix all the ingredients except the soda and ice which are added with the serving. Mix to a froth.

Honey Cakes

With Rosh Hashana on the horizon, honey cakes are on the cooking programme. Lilian's recipes are so good I'm not going to give them away to you for nothing, so get the book and meanwhile, just to be useful too, here are some of my favourites:

"Lekah" Honey Cake

1 cup margarine, 1 cup honey, 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup hot strong coffee, 2 tsps. baking powder, 1 tsp. baking soda, 3½ cups flour, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. ginger, ½ cup chopped peanuts or nuts.

Cream fat, honey and sugar, then add one egg at a time while continuing to beat the mixture until smooth. Combine hot coffee, baking powder and soda (this will fizz so prepare it in a jug). Add this gradually and alternately with the sifted flour, salt and ginger, to the creamed mixture, stirring well till free of lumps. Dust the chopped nuts with a little flour and fold in last. Bake for about one hour. Test with a wooden toothpick — when it comes out dry the bake is done. You can add chopped candied peel to this recipe as well as raisins and such spices as cinnamon and nutmeg. But personally I love the elusive honey flavour. This cake keeps for weeks and you can now prepare it for Rosh Hashana. If you keep a cut apple in the cake box with it the cake will remain as fresh as the day it was baked.

Apple Honey "Fluden"

This one makes a festive dessert or a real company treat for a party on Rosh Hashana:

Dough: 3 cups flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, ½ tsp. salt, 6 tbsps. melted margarine, ¾ cup orange juice.

Filling: ¾ cup raisins, 3 cups thinly sliced apples, 4 tbsps. honey, ½ tsp. cinnamon, 3 tbsps. bread crumbs, 1 tsp. grated lemon peel.

For dough sift the dry ingredients. Add the fat and mix a little. Stir in orange juice and roll out. Divide the pastry and line the pan. Now mix together the ingredients of the filling and spread over the layer of dough. Cover with the other pieces of dough and pinch edge together or flute with a fork or knife. Pierce top layer of dough, brush with a little more orange juice or diluted egg yolk and bake until lightly browned on top, and edges begin to stand away from side.

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Doyen Of Hebrew Letters

By HAIM TOREN

David Shimoni was born 70 years ago in Bobruisk, Russia. His first poem was published in "Olam Katan" (Little World), Vienna, 1902. In 1909, he came to Eretz Yisrael and worked as a watchman in Rehovot and Petah Tikva. He went abroad in 1910 and studied philosophy and Semitic Languages at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. During World War I, he lived in Russia and returned to Eretz Yisrael in 1920, living at first in Rehovot and then in Tel Aviv where he has been living ever since and where he served, up to a few years ago, as a teacher at the Herzliya Secondary School.

An outstanding lyric poet, one of the most prominent in modern Hebrew, he has written idylls and poems, proverbs and satires, intensely interesting contemplative essays, stories and memories, and has translated from the best of Russian and German literature (Pushkin, Lermontov, Heine and others); and, together with that, he is an exemplary man of public affairs, a leading figure in the cultural life of the country. The range of his activities is revealed in his position as Chairman of the Hebrew Writers Association, Member of the Hebrew Language Academy, Board Member of Mosad Bialik, Chairman of the Society of Friends of the Hebrew University, etc.

Drawing by Hodo

Duality of Experience

Shimoni's lyric poetry is lucid, honest and simple. The majestic and strange expanses of nature in his native Russia as opposed to the limitations of his own world in the towns in the pale of the Jewish settlement aroused in him from youth on a feeling of rootlessness, a chronic sorrow that deeply permeated his poetic being during the first period of his life. Another duality that influenced the poet's mind in his youth was the contrast between the sublime legend of the Israelite past and the grey, monotonous present.

In order to heal the scar in his soul and the contradictions in his life, the poet set out to wander through the world, and he arrived at a cosmic grasp and contemplation of the greatness of the universe and its majesty. But his wanderings only sharpened his feeling of strangeness in the world and his soul's thirst for permanency and rest.

In the baleful poetry of his earliest period, mutiny and complaint and a strong call for change heaved in seething ferment, a true expression of the rootlessness of Jewish life and the exile that preceded the rebirth of the National Home.

Years of Redemption

In the second period of his creative endeavour, there came a change in the poet's mood. His stay in the land of his fathers sweetened his bitterness. The sun of the East warmed his soul and he sounded his large poetic song of the nature of the homeland as it is, in its burning desolation and its reawakening to a new life. "Yeshimon" (The Desert), published in 1911, is the first fruit of this new experience. The new reality of sacrifice and the enthusiasm of pioneering, are reflected in an admirable series of idylls such as: "Baya'ar BaHadera" (In the Hadera Forest), "Milhemet Yehuda Vehagalil" (Judah's War and Galilee), "Yovel HaEglonim" (The Waggoners' Jubilee) and "Hayore" (The Early Rain).

Full of keen observation, good humour, and a strong faith in the future, Shimoni became the popular poet and visionary of the newly quickened Jewish life, a poet whose stamp is truth and limitless love for the homeland, its lights as well as its shadows, its secular as well as its sacred aspects. His idylls breathe the joy of creation and of labouring man enjoying the fruit of his toil.

David Shimoni, the poet, the teacher, and the man is a symbol of harmony, integrity of thought and modesty. These qualities, not less than his creative power, have earned him the admiration and affection of his people.

OBITUARY

Ludwig Klages, who died in Kilchberg, near Zurich, on July 29 aged 84, was one of the most original figures in the intellectual life of Germany and Europe. Associated in his younger years with the circle of the poet Stefan George, he later went his own way as a leading exponent of modern graphology and the theory of character and expression. In 1919 he left Germany and made his home in Switzerland.

Frieda Lawrence, née von Richthofen, who died in New Mexico on August 11, will go down in literary history as the fascinating wife of D.H. Lawrence and the heroine of several of his novels. Born in Metz in 1879, she was first married to an English professor and eloped with Lawrence whom she married in 1914. After his death in 1930, she settled in New Mexico where she married a third time four years ago.

A Lesson from History

By A. J. P. TAYLOR

MUSSOLINI: TWILIGHT AND FALL. By Roman Dombrowski. Translated by H.C. Stevens. — Heinemann, London. 21s.

Mussolini always saw himself as a performer on the great stage of History. He was for ever conning his part, posturing in the limelight, relying on phrases to do the work of facts. His hard work has gone for nothing. He has not been abused by historians — misunderstood, condemned. Something far worse: he has been ignored and forgotten.

He was the supreme ruler of a famous European country for more than 20 years; he invented the only political idea novel to the 20th century; and he was co-author of the greatest war in history. Yet no one bothers about him. No one explores his intellectual background or assesses his achievement. Mystery enclouds the details of his end. Hitler wished to vanish in smoky obscurity; but his last days are as clear as daylight, thanks to Mr. Trevor-Roper. Mussolini wanted precision and clung to trunks full of documents to the last minute. Yet the story is as misty as the soft rain of Como in which it was played.

Roman Dombrowski does little to dispel the mist. His book was published in Polish some four years ago, and written presumably some time before that. There is a certain amount of recent evidence which therefore goes disregarded. Moreover, he is curiously unenterprising for a journalist. Though he returned to Italy after World War II, according to the dust-cover, in order to collect material for this book, his method of research was simply to make cuttings from the newspapers. His "startling speculation" about the fate of Mussolini's treasure leads only to the commonplace guess that the Communists made off with it — a guess made universally even by the most unspeculative ever since 1945.

Dramatic Episodes

The characters are drawn in quick, slight lines — lines which sometimes convey an impression, sometimes remain lines. The narrative has flashes of light and then stretches of darkness, like a train journey in mountainous country. The author preserves all the time a knowing air — a wink at one moment, a nudge at the next. The reader remains puzzled what it is the author knows. The episodes are, of course, wonderfully dramatic; and they make the book highly readable. But we remain irritated. A masterpiece should be shaped from such incomparable raw material.

Perhaps this is an unreasonable demand. Many of the most highly dramatic and significant episodes in history have found no adequate narrator. There are many events and few historians. Besides, Mussolini took an unconscionable time a-falling. Napoleon had his Hundred Days; Hitler much less. Mussolini was falling for almost two years.

Period of Intrigues

The first fall — the overthrow of July 25, 1943 — deserves a book to itself. Here is a record of political intrigue worthy to rank with Talleyrand's greatest manoeuvres from the putting of Bonaparte in power to the getting of him out again. The first exile — Mussolini's Elba period — also has its diverting moments, some of the best missed by Mr. Dombrowski. There is nothing here, for instance, of Mussolini's being reduced to a single shirt and displaying his naked torso at a window while the shirt was being washed. On the other hand, the Social Republic of Salo is rather a bore when centred on Mussolini. Its real interest is in its final rally of every wild idea which had blown through Italy in the preceding 100 years — a balancing of the ideological books by a lunatic accountant.

The last phase is the most dramatic, the most abrupt and — in its confusions — the most unsatisfactory. Who was really running things in those rainy mountain-valleys? Was the killing of Mussolini a Communist improvization, partisan-fashion? Or was there a guiding hand? The "treasure of Dongo" disappeared; but why did the cases of documents disappear also? The affair can easily become an obsession like the Dreyfus case or Burgess-and-Maclean. This is because nobody asked the right questions at the time; and it is more difficult to ask them each year. In any case, does it matter? Mussolini was a nasty man and as wicked as he knew how — cruel, unscrupulous, selfish. But he was also trivial, a gigantic Nothing. He was a minor character in a film by de Sica, not a figure of Renaissance tragedy.

Lesson for Today

Reading the story of his fall, we neither triumph nor are sorry for him. Our only feeling is one of contempt — contempt for this vain, shuffling windbag; contempt for the people who idolized him in his years of success; contempt perhaps most of all for the foreign politicians who licked his boots. The partisans of Dongo punctured the balloon. They are the only sensible persons in the story.

(Copyright)

HUANG TZU-HSI: JOIN THE FARMING COOPERATIVE! From a recent exhibition of contemporary Chinese artists held in Peking.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Every time Tolstoy's Milhama V'Shalom (War and Peace) is reissued in a new translation, the work gains, from all aspects. I still remember the first translation that ever appeared in this country years ago: the paper was bad, the printing was bad, and the translation was bad too. Improvements set in: publisher strived to outdo publisher. A better paper was chosen; a clearer type was selected, layout was given some attention and, above all, the translator had to be a person who had already shown his mettle. The latest edition is published by Sifriat Poalim in two volumes, each costing IL8.500. The translator this time, and a highly competent one, is Lea Goldberg, the poetess.

Professor M. Z. Segal, well known as an authority in Biblical research, has just issued Sifré Shmuel (The Books of Samuel, Kiryat Sefer, IL7.500) with an introduction and commentary.

Am Oved has republished Dostoievsky's Idiot (Hebrew by S. Herberg, IL6.900, two volumes), while Amihai has produced four books of children's tales, adapted by Mikhael Reikhabi, under the general title of Pirhei Bar (Wild Flowers). The first of these is M'hapsinu et Hashemesh (In Quest of the Sun); the second, Ruah Haberet (Winter's Wind); the third, HaAgur Hatsahov (The Yellow Crane); and the fourth, Beit Ha'arnevet (The Rabbit's Home).

Reshit HaTsiyonut Hamidinit Hamodernit (The Beginnings of Modern Political Zionism, privately published by the author, IL3) by Dov Fraenkel, is a history of the movement based on newly revealed sources, in which the author purports to prove that Rabbi Yosef Natonek of Hungary (1813-1892) was the real founder of modern political Zionism.

And while we are on the subject, we may as well glimpse at M'holei Habayit Haleumi (The Founder of the National Home, Yad Chaim Weizmann) being the first Weizmann Memorial Lectures (Humanities) 1955, by Sir Charles Kingsley Webster. The address is given in the original English and a Hebrew translation. *M.H.*

. . . and Foreign

Beware of Constance Rourke's American Humour (Doubleday, 975 pr.) if you are looking for a laugh: it is as uproarious as a Zionist propaganda speech. The book is subtitled "A Study of the National Character," which is nearer the mark. Personally I prefer the jesters to the analyst; it is most pitiful to see a joke squirming on a pin under a microscope. Much the same resentment applies to George Mikes' Eight Humourists (Wingate, IL1.650) where an alleged wit himself applies the pseudo-scientific treatment to his betters.

The Spiked Heel (Holt, IL5.135) by Richard Marsten gives us a half-sole's view of the American shoe industry. The heel who gets spiked (I presume the pun is the author's and intentional) is one of those revolting business executives whom we are getting to know so well. In the end, he gets trodden down into his proper place. The book makes bright and interesting reading.

Pierre Gascar's Beasts and Men (Little, Brown IL4.550) is tough, Kafka-ish, nightmarish and brilliant. These short stories are all original and good although depressing. Strongly recommended to spiritually tough citizens. On the other hand, Rosemary Tree (Coward McCann, IL5.135) by Elizabeth Goudge is slow, stately, subtle and sweet. This somewhat saccharine stock of sibilants will not be enjoyed by admirers of "Beasts and Men" (see above), but it has its value to help a siesta on a *sharav* afternoon by the sea.

John Cunningham's Warhorse (Dell, 456 pr.) is a Western after my own heart. The villain kills and cheats with impressive aplomb; the heroes are monotonously foolish; the plots are deadly and the authorities incredibly slow but virtue triumphs. The book is a gripper, a model of its kind.

Not so Agatha Christie's Cards on the Table (Dell, 325 pr.), notwithstanding Hercule Poirot. The tough private eyes with their dames, dope and liquor seem to have debased our appetite for the slow, cumbersome problem killing, complete with plans of the murder chamber, dead-second timing, super-subtle plots and 200 pages of inactivity.

In Forbidden Planet (Bantam, 455 pr.) the supreme horror of horrors reigns — the personalized id of a super-scientist. Just imagine meeting your own id on a dark night, no censor intervening and no holds barred, and you have an idea of what life is like on Astair 4. This, the discerning reader will guess, is science-fiction.

PHILIP GILLON

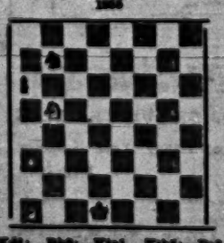
CHESS

August 17, 1956

PROBLEM No. 988
L. Keiss, Vienna
1st Prize, Osterreichischer Schachbund 1956

Ke2; Rd4, Bd5, Bh6; Kte6, Kte4; Pf2, c6. (5)
Ke5; Bd6, Bb7; Kte1; Pd1, c4, c7, h4. (5)
White mates in six.

END GAME No. 124
A. Gurvich, U.S.S.R.
1st Prize, "Chess in U.S.S.R." 1955



Ke1; Rb3; Kte1, Kte5; Pa3, e4; Rf4; Kte7; Pe5. (4)
White to play and win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 985 (Lipton): 1.Re6!! Problem No. 986 (Grinblat): 1.Qe7! with reciprocal change of mates.

NATIONAL SUPPORT

Next week our team to the 13th Olympiads will be on its way to Moscow. As anticipated, the event this year will surpass all its predecessors; over 50 national teams will take part in the struggle for the coveted Hamilton-Russell Cup, which at present is held by the U.S.S.R. There is almost no doubt that the Russians, who in Amsterdam won the Cup for the second time, will hold on to it for the third time, when playing on their own ground. The match with Yugoslavia has proved however that the struggle will not be an easy one. On the whole it can be said that the general standard of the teams will be much higher this year, especially as far as the East European countries are concerned. The U.S.A., who were absent at Amsterdam, will be represented by a very strong team, headed by Grandmaster Reshevsky and including such well known names as Evans, Bisguier, the Byrne brothers etc.

The Israeli team is about the best we could wish for. "The Four Aces" — Czerniak, Porath, Aloni and Dr. Oren, — have changed places this time and the main responsibility for our success lies again upon their shoulders. The reserves — Smilttner and Doblin — are a very fine support, and though the first Tzeka international experience, as may surprise us with his achievements. At all events, we are confident that our team will again, as in Amsterdam, qualify for the finals.

The public appeal of the Committee for the Promotion of Chess in Israel, has met with an enthusiastic response, and donations are pouring in on ever increasing number. Let us all make a supreme effort to turn the farewell week into a real national all-out effort, so that our masters will have the full moral and financial support of the nation they are representing in Moscow.

The following game was one of the finest played by Dr. Oren in Amsterdam:

GAME No. 971

White: Oren Black: Rafiatsh

1.d4 d5; 2.c4 e:c; 3.Ktf3 a6; 4.e3 Bg4; 5.B:c4 e6; 6.h3 Bh5; 7.Ktc3 Ktf6; 8.e4! Bg6; 9.Kte5 Ktbd7; 10.K1:g6 h:g; 11.Qf3 c6; 12.Bd2 Be7; 13.Bb3 Rc8; 14.h4 b5; 15.g3 Ktd5; 16.c4 K1:c3; 17.B:c8 b4; 18.Bd2 c5; 19.d5 e4; 20.Be4 e:d; 21.e:d Kf5; 22.Bf4 Kte5; 23.Be2 Bd6; 24.Rd1 Kg5; 25.Kf1 Qc7; 26.B:d6 Q:d6; 27.Qe4 Ktd7; 28.Rh3 c3; 29.b:c R:c3; 30.B:e6 b:c; 31.Bd3 Kte6; 32.Qe3 Kb7; 33.Re2 Re8; 34.b5 Qb6; 35.K:c3 Qb3; 36.Q:b3 Q:b3+; 37.Kd2 Q:a2; 38.b:g6+ K:g6; 39.Bb4 Qb2; 40.B:f7 Qe4+; 41.Kb3 Ka5; 42.Re4. Black resigns.

Scholar and Publisher

Mr. Zvi Kanel died of a heart stroke in New York on July 14, on the eve of his return to his Jerusalem home. Born in Bialystok in 1890, he completed his traditional education under the late Rabbi I.Z. Meltzer at the Yeshiva of Slutsk. He then went to Germany where he graduated as mining engineer, visited this country with his young wife in 1913, and returned to Russia, to study law at Moscow University. There, his home became a centre of Zionist and Hebrew cultural activities. In his early youth he had joined the Poalei-Zion movement.

After the Revolution, he settled in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he established himself as publisher and wholesale bookseller. His outstanding achievement in this field was the publication, in 1928, of a complete edition of the Mishna, with German translation and commentaries by a team of scholars headed by the late Dr. David Hoffmann — the most modern and most comprehensive edition of its kind.

Two other great works, R. Isaac Lamproniti's "Pahad Yitzhak," a classic of Talmudic literature, and the completion of "Otsar Ha-Geonim," a Thesaurus of Geonic literature, the first volumes of which were edited by the late Dr. B.M. Levin, had been prepared by Kanel, and about two years ago he went to America to secure the necessary funds. Fate willed it that at the very moment when this mission was successfully completed, he suddenly passed away. He is survived by his wife and a son; his other son was killed in action in the War of Liberation.

At a memorial meeting, held last Tuesday in Jerusalem at the Beit Midrash of R. David Cohen, tributes were paid to the deceased scholar and friend by Mr. Shearyashuv Cohen, Municipal Councillor, Dr. N. Braun, Dr. E. Mayer, and Rabbi Benzion Shapiro.

PLONI

Life and Letters

Builder of Canals

A new biography of Ferdinand de Lesseps, by Charles Beatty, has just been published in London (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 30s.). It is not always realized that the former diplomat, a cousin of the Empress Eugenie of France, was already 50 in 1854 when he embarked on the incredibly difficult negotiations which eventually culminated in the completion of the Sues Canal, 15 years later. After that, he launched the Panama Canal project. It is characteristic of de Lesseps' vitality that at the age of 64 he married a girl of 20 by whom he had 12 children.

The Working Mother

"When are you going to stop beating my wife?," is the concluding sentence of an article, "I'm married to a Working Mother," in the July issue of Harper's magazine. Challenging the critics of the working wife, the author describes the many advantages, financial and otherwise, of the double salary system. The author's name, incidentally, is David Yellin, recalling one of Jerusalem's most beloved figures of yore.

LONDON LETTER By Olivia Manning

The Shaw Centenary

The centenary of the birth of Bernard Shaw has brought a great many articles in the press, some of them rather anti-Shaw in their attitude, but, alas, few productions of the great man's plays. They are many who would welcome a complete Shaw season but we have had to be content with two weeks of "Caesar and Cleopatra" given by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre Company at the Old Vic Theatre. The excellence of this production compensates for the shortness of its season. The producer, Douglas Seale who put on the "Henry IV" cycle a year or so ago, has played no tricks with Shaw. Here is a straightforward staging of a brilliantly entertaining play with simple sets and a fine array of costumes.

Brilliant Play

Caesar, elderly, mellow and as philosophical as a university don, shows us little of the conqueror of the world and, contrary to history, Shaw would have us believe that his relationship with the young queen was largely a father-daughter one. Cleopatra is frankly a savage little kitten, exquisitely pretty, cruel and ruthless. When she first meets Caesar she is terrified of her nurse and even more terrified of the advancing Romans who will, she is certain, eat her. She is intelligent enough to learn from Caesar the art of being a ruler and although she is unlikely ever to become as civilized as he is, she learns how to put up a very good appearance of civilization. Caesar is, of course, too old for her. In the past she has caught a glimpse of a very handsome young Roman, by name Mark Anthony, and Caesar, having conquered Egypt with guile rather than strength, goes off with the promise that Mark Anthony will be sent to Egypt to meet the queen.

There is no doubt that Anthony with all his faults and weaknesses is much better suited to the passionate, half-savage young queen than the debonair, kindly and generous philosopher who is Shaw's not altogether convincing Caesar. The part, as played by Geoffrey Bayldon, over-emphasizes the good nature of the character, but Doreen Aris' playing of Cleopatra leaves no room for criticism. She is a very young actress who will, I think, go far.

Shaw lived so long a life, was so vivacious and important a figure in our midst, that it is difficult to realize he was born as long ago as 1856. He was slow to find fame — which tends to come earlier to the playwright than to the novelist. His novels did not make much impression and are now not easy reading. He was 36 before his first play was produced and nearly 40 before he could make a steady income as a journalist. He was one of the first members of the Fabian society and the brilliance of his pamphlets led to the conversion of many of the finest intellects of his day.

Unconventional Critic

His music criticism in "The Star" and later in "The World" was witty, paradoxical, profound and still a joy to read, but it brought him a good deal of trouble with the musicians. He chose for his pseudonym the ridiculous name of "Corno di Bassetto" and wrote "in a manner so absolutely unlike the conventional musicial criticism of the time" that some people thought it was all a joke. Although, as he said, he wished to make "musical criticism readable even by the deaf", his criticism was far from being a joke. His musical knowledge was remarkable and his judgments profound.

He made great fun of the sobersided academic manner of his contemporary critics but was never able completely to convince musicians of their absurdity. They had, however, to admit his wisdom and his influence was considerable.

For other aspects of Shaw, and there are many, readers will be interested in two books published for the centenary: "Jesting Apostle, The Life of Bernard Shaw," by Stephen Winsten (Hutchinson, 21/-) and "Bernard Shaw: His Life, Work and Friends" by St. John Ervine (Constable 50/-). Mr. Winsten's book is a faithful record of what he can tell us about Shaw, a self-effacing and unpretentious, if somewhat prosy book. Mr. St. John Ervine, who was a friend of Shaw, is far from self-effacing and his book is as much about Ervine as Shaw, and it is much too long.

America's Progress

By K. GRUNWALD

THE SECRET OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY. By William E. Rappard — Greenberg, 134 pp., $3.50.

THE CRISIS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS. By Henry Grayson. Rinehart, New York. 165 pp., $3.50.

Ever since Julius Hirsch published his "Amerikas Wirtschaftswunder" in 1925, foreign observers have tried to explain the forces accounting for the economic superiority of the U.S. The present, latest attempt to do so — and a most successful one — was originally written for a French public, and with French *esprit*, by Professor William Rappard of Geneva, whose name will always be remembered in this country for his staunch support of the Jewish case in the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Rappard believes that the secret of American prosperity is based on four factors: mass production; the application of science to production; the passion for productivity; and the spirit of competition. In this respect, the U.S. attitude is utterly alien to the ideas prevailing in Europe, where "rationalization" usually carries the connotation of price agreements rather than of higher efficiency and lower prices. This basic difference in outlook is not limited to the organizations of manufacturers but extends to those of labour as well. (Israel, unfortunately, is heir to the European tradition).

This difference in outlook is nothing new. As Rappard shows by quoting European observers of the U.S. in the 18th and early 19th century, it already existed in the early days of the young republic, and even before. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon is, as Rappard notes, probably the fact that the bulk of the immigrant population derived from the lower middle class.

On this point, Rappard's story is effectively supplemented by Grayson's historical-sociological study of the middle class as ferment in the process of economic development. He tries to show the evolution of this class in history, from Egypt and Mesopotamia down to the Industrial Revolution. "Members of the middle class are individualists who seek to break down old loyalties so that they as individuals can gain entry into groups of higher standing."

In other words, as long as every newsboy can hope to become a Rockefeller, as long as there are no institutional limitations set to the drive and initiative of the individual, economic progress seems assured.

While Grayson's book will be of interest, primarily to social scientists, Rappard's treatise deserves widest reading. Written as it is by an unbiased foreign observer, untainted by the suspicion of propaganda, it should have been published as a pocket-book rather than in a relatively expensive edition. And a Hebrew edition would certainly be most useful.

ADVANCE OF DEMOCRACY

RENDEZVOUS WITH DESTINY. By Eric F. Goldman — Vintage Books, New York. 372 pp. IL2.235.

It is amazing how much material is packed into this fast-moving history of modern American reform. And there is hardly a dull moment from Cornelius Vanderbilt and his brazen "What do I care about the law?" in the first chapter to Harry Truman, "who talked liberalism a good deal more than he acted it," in the last.

That reform and liberalism are not synonymous is made abundantly clear in the discussion of the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland might be all for keeping the government out of economic life, Mr. Goldman says, but a small farmer desperate about a mortgage owed to a J. P. Morgan bank was hardly interested in having an impartial government. He wanted a government that would be on his side, helping him fight what seemed to him overwhelming odds.

Both sides tried to prove that they were good Darwinians. Conservative Darwinism argued that poverty and corruption would be cured only by a centuries-long evolution resulting from the survival of the fittest. Reform Darwinism stressed the supremacy of environment over inescapable laws and the possibility of bringing about a better world by legislating a better environment.

Was reform successful?

Discussing the failure of progressivism in the 'twenties, the author finds that despite the adoption of more democratic techniques (e.g., the initiative, referendum, recall, and the direct election of Senators) the people did not really rule.

But in the final chapter, Mr. Goldman (who is on the faculty of Princeton University) concludes as follows:

"Most Americans now accepted the basic domestic doctrine that generations of reformers... had agreed upon and the heart of the foreign policy which they had made their own. The country went along, almost as a matter of course, with the belief that governments... should interfere to protect and advance the standard of living. It accepted, if without enthusiasm, the argument that the U.S. should actively participate in an international collective security organization and should fight, if necessary, to stop any serious aggression."

PAULA ARNOLD ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

Ruin of A Marriage

LUCY CROWN. By Irwin Shaw. Random House. New York. 309 pp. $3.95.

Irwin Shaw, who made his name with short stories in the New Yorker, and is the author of the best reportage so far of the new Israel has also, in this reviewer's opinion, written the best war novel and the best novel among the many against Mac Carthyism (The Young Lions — The Troubled Air).

He has now entered another field, at the moment more the province of the English than the American novelist, though it was once upon a time the theme of all novels — personal relationships. The book is clever and absorbing, and Mr. Shaw's craftsmanship is so consummate that doubts assail you only when you have laid it down definitely. The persons all live, you know them as well or possibly better than you do your friends — and afterwards you ask yourself whether *these* people really have done *these* things?

There is a happy young couple with an only son of 13, convalescing after almost having died of rheumatic fever. Oliver, the father, has been spending only two weeks in the country with his family, where he was struck anew with the unhealthy dependence of the boy on his beautiful, loving, untemperamental mother — and before he leaves installs a college boy as companion for the child, to counterbalance the female influence.

The grilling of the tutor before he is engaged is one of the most amusing dialogues I have read in a long time — and it acquires a bitter significance afterwards, when it turns out that the boy, Jeff, has been adoring Lucy from afar for a year and has only taken the post to lay siege to her — successfully, alas, for all concerned. Lucy is in a rebellious mood against her dominating husband, and Tony, the child, instigated by a nasty little girl, spies on her and finds her in *flagranti*. The situation and the effect on the child are closely reminiscent of Mr. Hartley's "Go-Between," which fact is of interest only as showing that such problems are in the Freudian air, not that Mr. Shaw has lifted anything.

Now comes one of the developments against which you rebel afterwards: Oliver, summoned by the hysterical boy, finds his wife lying like a trooper, Jeff defiantly confessing — and after an interval spent in mulling over the thing, accedes to Lucy's preposterous demands. They are no less than that their son, Tony, who is filled with sullen hatred of her, be banished to school. She never wants to see him again. On this condition she is prepared to take up life with her husband. From this disastrous step, taken because poor Oliver, the typical strong man, is hopelessly uxorious, stem the deterioration of Lucy who becomes more or less of a trull, of Oliver, who grows vulgar and common, and above all of Tony — shut-in, bitter, cynical, filled with hatred of his parents and of himself, friendless and aimless.

Ten years after Oliver loses his temper with his wife before going to France in World War II and knocks her down, and ten years after he has been killed, Lucy meets her son, whom she has not seen or heard of for 16 years — and by a passionate avowal of her sins succeeds in melting the crust of bitterness enclosing the young man's wounded heart.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

Competing with San Marino and Liechtenstein as the most prolific stamp-producing countries is little Luxembourg, land of castles, steel and boar-hunting.

In its latest effort, Luxembourg has produced two beautiful stamps. These are flower stamps issued principally with the aim of helping the needy among the nation's children and, indirectly, as part of a calculated plan to earn foreign currency by sales abroad.

One of the chief sources of national pride is the country's internationality. It has at different times belonged to Bohemia, Burgundy, Spain, Austria and France. It has been dynastically united with the Netherlands and forcibly annexed by Germany. And to round off this chain of internationalism, they get their stamps printed in Switzerland!

The flower issues are in photogravure and perforated 11½. They cost 1s.3d. in London. — J.A.A.

...yes, I've tried, but... Ascot tastes better— is better!

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